The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,077—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and HUBBUCK'S VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3930	900	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	3845	1200	A. C. Locock	21st "
† ASSAM	3099	503	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3845	700	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.I. ROME	3545	1200	A. R. Daniell	18th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. S. Parfit RNR	25th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5845	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4187	900	M. Crewe	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	6032	1000	M. de Horne	16th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon by noon of day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo:—

18th Oct. 1st Nov.
15th Nov. 29th Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th September, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,129	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th November,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Sept., 21, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 19th October, 16th November, and 14th December.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 10th October.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO,
Agent
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 11th, 1893.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF DUNDEE"	E. Halley	3,190	9th Oct.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,338	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abroy	3,380	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 11th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,460 tons, on the 8th October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomorah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 1,951 tons, on the 7th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE S. S. "ALTMORE"

IS EXPECTED to ARRIVE on the 7th Instant from LONDON via KURRACHEE.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, pay freight (if any), and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S or VICTORIA DOCK, where the vessel will discharge.
Chafed and broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed warehouse.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims must be certified by him and submitted prior to the Steamer's Departure, or they will not be entertained.
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the s. s. "Altmore."
October 4th, 1893.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.
ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.
One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.
One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.
A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the Bombay Gazette,
Annas 8. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

CUPS, GOBLETS, TANKARDS, BOWLS, &C.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN INDIA FOR
—SHOOTING, —YACHTING,
—RACING, —POLO,
—BOATING, —GOLF.
—BADMINTON.
And ALL GYMKHANA and ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS.

IN order to give satisfaction to Winners, TREACHER & Co. undertake to change Prizes Bought of their Firm for others of Equal Value.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"BACHELOR'S JARS"

Containing 1, 2, or 4 Gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be re-filled. This description of package is very popular on the Bengal side. Price is economical and Jars can be fitted with plated Taps.

PRICE per Gallon, Rs. 14-4 and Rs. 11-8.

VALUE of Jars allowed if returned undamaged and carriage-paid.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—MESSRS. BEYNON & CO.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured. We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1893.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

OFFICIAL OR GUN TIME.

CUTCHERIES.	SCHOOLS.
COURTS.	HOSPITALS.
TREASURIES.	LIBRARIES.
GUARD ROOMS.	INSTITUTES.
MESSES.	HOTELS.
CLUBS.	COFFEE ROOMS.

"I have repeatedly challenged to a fraction the accuracy of the Midday Gun by your Clock, and I have in no case been wrong in doing so."

The above is an Extract of a Letter received from a Gentleman in the Mofussil. Such results, we respectfully submit, are only obtainable from Time-keepers that have passed through the hands of a practical Firm. The theoretical and practical experience of a life-time almost of our MR. MARCKS, the Head of our Firm, and aided as he is by Practical Assistants from the Leading Watch and Clock Factories of the World, warrants our soliciting the confidence of the Public.

The Time-keepers we detail below are devoid of all decoration. They are the BOLDEST FACED TIME-KEEPERS ever manufactured, and the Mechanism of guaranteed excellence, while the Wooden Frames are solidly and strongly made and of thoroughly seasoned wood only. The movements of each Time-keeper are submitted to a thorough course of regulation, and are tested in every way before despatch under the usual Guarantee, which covers all irregularities.

BEST ENGLISH-MADE

	Rs.
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 12in. Dial	60
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 14in. Dial, plate-glass front	80
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 16in. Dial, plate-glass front	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front, with Seconds Hand	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, Chain and Fusee, plate-glass front	140
Circular 8-day PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	90
Circular 8-day LEVER CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	135
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 24in. Dial, plate-glass front	320
Circular do. CLOCK	475
Circular 8-day American PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial	25
Circular 8-day American LEVER CLOCK, in Nickel Silver Case	35
Circular 8-day Anglo-American LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front	48
Do. do. LEVER CLOCK	60

CLOCKS ARE STRIKERS. TIME-PIECES ARE NON-STRIKERS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs. a.
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8 per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0 "
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4 0 "
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3 8 "
Non Plus Ultra, 100 "	3 0 "
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2 8 "

HAVANA CIGARS—

	Rs. a.
El Diploma 25 in a box	4 0 per Box.
Cordelia 50 "	5 0 "
La Odalisca 50 "	5 0 "
Vera 25 "	6 0 "
Sins Rival 50 "	7 8 "
Mi Reina 50 "	6 0 "

AMERICAN EAGLE—

	Rs. a.
Rothschilds 25 in a box	2 12 "
Regalia del Principe 100 "	7 8 "

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.
Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.
ENGLISH, CUBA, TOBACCO AND EGYPTIAN CIGARS.
Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.
ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

"The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are."

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Boxes by All Chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.
ENTERTAINMENT
Under the Patronage of
THE HON'BLE JUSTICE BAYLEY.
BACK BAY BATHS,
SATURDAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 4 P.M.

Tickets, available for 1 Gentleman and two Ladies, may be obtained from the Undersigned. Price, Re. 1.

WM. PENTON,
Care of Treacher and Co.

CONNAUGHT CLUB, COLABA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11TH OCTOBER,
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

TICKETS, Rs. 2 and Re. 1, to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

DETAILS IN FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Doors Open at 8-30; to Commence at 9 o'clock.

A
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
ON
TUESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, AT 9-30 P.M.,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
KHANDALLA NURSING HOME.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly given their services :—

Mrs. DOWNING	Mr. OAKSHOTT
LAS CERRAS	Mr. SAMSON
Mr. DEAS	MICK and MACK
Mr COLLINS	KENNY and MASON

and
BERNOVITCH.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3; Second Seats Rs. 2; Third Seats Re. 1. Plan of the House now open at Messrs. ROSE and Co., where Seats may be obtained.

S. S. "LOCKSLEY HALL,"
Arrived 4th October, 1893.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARKE will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th October, 1893.

SMALL STEAM LAUNCH,
IN PERFECT ORDER,
REQUIRED FOR PROMPT DELIVERY.

Tenders, stating Dimensions, Speed, and Price, to
DIGNAMO,
Care of "Bombay Gazette."

CAUTION.

I HEREBY beg to inform the Public that MY WIFE, AMAM, with her THREE CHILDREN, having LEFT MY PROTECTION, on the 5th August last, without my Consent, I shall not at all be RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBT or DEBTS incurred by her for herself or my three Children.

ABRAHAM JOSEPH.
Bombay, October 4th, 1893.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill Premises, near Sopari Baug, Parel, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of October, 1893, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1893.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To Elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 16th October, to MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, the Morarjee Gocouldass S. and W. Co., Ld.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 4th October, 1893.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 13th Instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business :—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To Elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
V. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 13th, to Saturday, the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents,
The Presidency Mills Co., Ld.
Bombay, 4th October, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DAMODAR GOKULDAS, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

GOKALDAS SHIVJI, the Father of the said Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th day of September, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

W. LANE,
The 30th Day of September, 1893.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR and JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SMOKE
MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Million Cigarettes per Month are being Supplied throughout the World to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against Spurious Imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

			Per 100. Rs. a.
Non Plus Ultra, No.	1	Large	5 12
Do.	2	Medium	5 0
Superfine	C	Largest	5 8
Do.	4	Large	4 12
Do.	5	Medium	4 0
Extra Fine	8	Large	4 0
Do.	10	Medium	2 12

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON :—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF BABOO DHABOO STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th October, 1893, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage, dated 1st August, 1889, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Goolam Hoosein Jivanji and Kadurbhoy Jivanji, the following immoveable property :—

All that piece of Government land, situate on the western side of Baboo Dhaboo Street, otherwise called Dhaboo Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 181 69 square yards, registered in the books of the collector of land Revenue under old No. 345, new No. 7625, old Survey No. 1088 and new Survey No. 4459, together with the building and dweling-house standing thereon, assessed by the collector of assessment under old No. 53, new street Nos. 173 and 175, and ward No. 6682, and bounded on the east by sweeper's passage belonging to the premises hereby conveyed, on the west by the said Baboo Dhaboo Street, or otherwise called Dhaboo Street, on the north by the property belonging to Lookmanji Nurbhai, and on the south by the property belonging to Bibibai, and which said premises have been for some time and are now in the occupation of the mortgagee and his tenants, together with their rights, easements, and appurtenances.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, October 5, 1893.

NOTICES.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST and FINAL distribution of the Assets of the Company at rate of Rupees Four per Share will be paid to registered Shareholders of the Company at Old Secretariat Building, Apollo Street, Bombay, on production of Share Certificates on and after the 28th Day of OCTOBER, 1893, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M.

E. G. CABRAL,
Liquidator.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON desiring to have a complete knowledge of the general execution whereby to secure Cotton Crops and more especially that of "the American New Orleans" from the most fearful ravages and devastation of "THE BOLL WORM," can obtain the same by applying for a Leaflet, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press for which a charge of Eight annas will have to be remitted for each Copy, and it is hoped that the patient discoverer will meet with a reasonable consideration by results at the hands of those who benefit by the same.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.

All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
September 21, 1893.

THE HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT FUND FOR RELIEF OF INNOCENT SUFFERERS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above Fund are requested to send their Subscriptions to our credit, with the Bank of Bombay.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIWANDAS,
FUTTEHALLY SHEIK AHMED,
NARAYEN GANESH CHUNDAWARKER,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIMING OF PASSENGER TRAINS ON AND AFTER 15TH OCTOBER, 1893.

ACCELERATION OF MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *VIA* THE B.-N. RAILWAY.

MAIL TRAINS.

The timing of the DOWN MAIL from NAGPUR to Asansol will be shortened by 3 hours and 45 minutes and the UP MAIL by 7 hours and 45 minutes.

The following will be the new timing :—

Up Journey. E.-I. RAILWAY.			Down Journey. G. I. P. RAILWAY.		
Calcutta	D.	5 54	Bombay	D.	7 30
Asansol	A.	13 4	B.-N. RAILWAY.		
B.-N. RAILWAY.			Nagpur	A.	7 0
Asansol	D.	13 45	Do.	D.	7 30
Purulia	A.	16 5	Bilaspur	A.	18 41
Chakardharpur	A.	19 15	Chakardharpur	A.	5 49
Bilaspur	A.	6 42	Purulia	A.	9 20
Nagpur	A.	19 35	E.-I. RAILWAY.		
G. I. P. RAILWAY.			Asansol	A.	11 33
Bombay	A.	20 15	Do.	D.	12 28
			Calcutta	A.	19 40

MIXED TRAINS.

The following will be the new timing of the Up Mixed between Asansol and Jharsuguda :—

Asansol	Dep.	22 30
Purulia	Arr.	3 12
Chakardharpur	Arr.	9 49
Jharsuguda	Arr.	21 6

The following will be the Local Train Service between Nagpur and Kamptee :—

	First Train.	Second Train.
Nagpur	Dep. 10 9	19 40
Kamptee	Arr. 10 29	20 0
	First Train	Second Train
Kamptee	Dep. 9 10	17 0
Nagpur	Arr. 9 30	17 20

For all Intermediate timings *see* Time Tables.

A. M. CLARK,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, 25th September 1893.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES. Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper: Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

PEACOCK FEATHERS, WANTED,
IN LARGE QUANTITIES.
Apply to J. C. SCHMIDT,
Erfurt, Germany.

ACCOUCHEMENT IN ENGLAND.

AT well-furnished refined home of a LADY (Certified in Obstetrics). Doctor if Desired.
VERY MODERATE TERMS.
NURSE.—46, RADIPOLE ROAD, FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all disorders from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.
COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastro intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co.; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ...	£2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ...	£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ...	£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to ... £3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE :—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD.
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY
obtainable in India.

ASSETS.
Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.

ANNUAL BONUSES.
The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.

NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.

NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.

CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...	£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to ...	£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ...	£742,553
" 1880 ...	£883,078
" 1885 ...	£966,107
" 1891 ...	£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to ...	£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS ...	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1851 ... £4,573,239 | 1891 ...	£7,894,357
1866 ... £3,673,041 |	
Increase of Funds in 10 years ...	£3,221,038

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

HODGART'S
PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
SOLE MAKERS.
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling. Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
21, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India
IS THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY
THREE THINGS :

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.
Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,
Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates :—

Rs. 11 2 0, at age	21	next Birthday	
Rs. 13 2 0 "	25	"	
Rs. 16 4 0 "	30	"	
Rs. 21 1 0 "	35	"	
Rs. 29 0 0 "	40	"	

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE

In 1892 ...	Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date ...	Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums : only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES,	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star			Rs. 32 per doz.
Two "	Liqueur	"	34 "
Three "	do.	"	36 "
Five "	do.	"	40 "
Special	do.	"	42 "

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three "	" 30	"

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

FOR the last Five Years this well-known COGNAC HOUSE have kept up
SECOND RANK
In the Official Returns of Brandy Exported by over 200 Cognac Firms, which clearly proves how well their Brandies are appreciated everywhere.

D. P. BATHA & Co.
Sole Agents.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ...	£ 100,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)
Head Office ... 3 PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers ... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms :—
2 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street December 1892.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY
GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ...	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ...	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...	Rs. 6,26,978

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Association Football, B. V. A. vs. Durham L. Infantry. Cathedral High School, Theatrical Performance, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

PINGS DOCK.—The s. s. Ileaface left the dock yesterday.

VICTRIA DOCK.—The s. s. Nevassa and Locksley Hacntered the dock yesterday.

MAIL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Tehran, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow, the 6th inst.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Ministering Children's League will be held in the girls' school-room of the Indo-British Institution, at 4 p.m., on Saturday, the 7th instant. The Archdeacon of Bombay will preside. The meeting will be open to the public.

BYCULLA READING ROOM.—In order to meet the convenience of the residents of the Byculla locality a reading room of the above name has been opened in the Raghunath Khote Buildings, DeLisle Road, opposite Victoria Gardens, where Gujarati, Marathi, and English reading papers and periodicals are kept on the table.

ACCIDENTALLY BURNT.—At 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night, a Mahomedan woman, named Nushiban, a servant in the employ of one Haji Lutiff Allarukhia, residing on the third floor of a house, at Nishanpada Road, got both her hands burnt, by accidentally upsetting a kerosine oil lamp. The woman after being treated at the J. J. Hospital, returned home.

BURGLARY.—One Bhicoo Ganesh, a tobacconist, keeping his shop, at Erskine Road, Null Bazar, has made a report to the police, that on going to his shop on Tuesday morning, he found the door open and the lock lying on the ground, and on entering the shop, discovered a box broken open and a set of silver buttons and Rs. 11 in cash stolen.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, touching the death of a woman, named Luximee, aged forty years, the wife of a labourer, named Ganoo Janoo, residing in Shaik Memon Street. The deceased had been for the last few weeks out of her mind, talked incoherently, and abused the people. On Monday last, she was missed from home and a search was made, but she could not be found until the day following, when her dead body was found floating on the surface of the water in a well in Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of unsound mind.

ASSAULT AT THE BACK BAY SWIMMING BATHS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, on the application of Francis Santana Maria, Mr. Pherozo Hoshung Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, granted summons against Lieutenant Holmes on a charge of assault. The applicant stated to the Court that on Sunday, the 1st instant, Lieutenant Holmes went to the Back Bay Swimming Baths and told the applicant, who is an attendant at the Baths, to let him have a dressing-room at his disposal. No dressing-room being available at the time he was requested to wait. The gentleman got annoyed, and pulling him by the ear slapped the attendant. Being remonstrated with the Lieutenant told him to *chaprao*, and catching him by the neck, knocked him down. The summons is made returnable on the 31st instant.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY UNION.—A meeting of the managing committee of this Union was held on Monday, Dr. Popatbhai Prabhuram Vaidya, L.M. & S., being in the chair. It was there resolved to write a letter to the Syndicate, asking them to postpone the holding of these two examinations for one week as was done in the year 1888, because the Divali holidays this year happen to be on the usual days of these examinations, and it will be very unpleasant and inconvenient, especially to those in the mofussil, to leave their homes in these holidays and come to Bombay to be present at their respective examinations. It was also resolved to send a letter of congratulation to Dr. Bhandarkar on his being appointed the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The meeting then dissolved with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played this evening, at 5 o'clock, on the Cooperage, between the Durham Light Infantry and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Football Club. The members of the latter team are kindly requested to wear club colours. The following is the Volunteer team:—Forwards, H. O. Coates, T. Reed, A. Chadwick, W. Thompson, and F. Hogan (captain); half-backs, W. H. Jackson, P. W. Jackson, and N. Catchpole; backs, J. A. Brandon and F. Blodwell; goal, J. R. James; and reserves, A. Pile and A. Ross. 2nd Durham L. Infantry Team—Goal, Lce.-Corpl. McCann (captain); backs, Pte. Gale and Pte. Yates; half-backs, Pte. Hilliary, Pte. Briggs, and Pte. McMahon; and forwards, Lce.-Corpl E. Kiernan, Lce.-Corpl Enderby, Pte. Solari, Lce.-Corpl. Meehan, and Pte. Darke.

STABLE NUISANCE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dattaji Damodhur, a servant in the employ of Mr. Oomer Jamal, the owner of a stable, at Bellasis Road, appeared before Mr. Moroji Cashinath, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons, taken out against his master, for not complying with the notice served on his master on the 16th of September last, to cleanse and clear the premises by removing stable refuse and fermenting litter, under Section 377 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared on behalf of the Municipality. Dr. T. Weir, the Health Officer, in his evidence, stated that he was well-acquainted with Mr. Oomer Jamal's stable. He had paid frequent visits to the stable. He was there on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo. Previous to that he had inspected the place on the 23rd ultimo. He saw a very large heap of refuse and dung consisting of about a hundred cart-loads between the stable and the bungalow. Besides there were pools of filthy matter around. On those two occasions the stables were in a filthy and unwholesome condition. The dung and the refuse ought to be removed daily or at any frequent intervals. This state of affairs was a nuisance to the neighbourhood. The Municipal Inspector, who had visited the place, having corroborated the evidence of Dr. Weir, Dattaji admitted that there was a large accumulation of refuse, stored in his master's stable. The Magistrate said that after the Municipal notice having been served, the nuisance was not completely removed, and therefore he would fine the accused Rs 25. —Malikbhai Dawoodbhoy was then charged before the same Magistrate with a similar offence, and fined Rs. 15.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury, by means of Council Bills, up to September 27, 1893:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from April 1, to September 23, 1893	5,859,800
Balance to be remitted from September 24, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	12,840,200

THE formalities which a newly-elected French deputy has to fulfil are many; and the procedure differs in many ways from that adopted at Westminster. The first thing required of him is to go to the Palais-Bourbon and retain his seat, which is thenceforwards his through the whole lifetime of the Chamber. All the seats are already occupied by the men returned on the 20th of August and the 2nd of this month. Members often change their seats when new groups are formed. Re-elected deputies have the right of keeping the places in which they sat during the last Chamber—a right which is not always claimed. This time M. Hubbard, a former deputy, has chosen the place left vacant by M. Clemenceau's rejection in preference to his old one. The French legislator does not take physical possession of his seat by placing a hat on it; he marks it for his own on a plan kept by the official who may be taken as the nearest equivalent to our Serjeant-at-Arms. When he has settled where he will sit, he chooses the cupboard in which he will keep his hat and coat, and which he will share with another deputy. In these cupboards the attendants place the daily official papers distributed to deputies, and all letters addressed to them.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the o verworked, enabling him to attend to his duties e qui n the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE RAHIMBHOY HUBIBBHOY.

Mr. Scott, for the insolvent, applied that the hearing of the rule "nisi" to revoke the order of adjudication in the case be postponed until after the October vacation. The application was granted, and the insolvent was to be at liberty not to file the schedule until after the rule had been disposed of.

RE KHETSEY VALLJEE.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for a week's postponement of the hearing. Mr. Inverarity, for a creditor, consented; and his Lordship granted the application.

RE GUNPATRAO HARDATRAM.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, serve notices, and for an extension of the interim order for two months. His lordship granted the application.

RE JOSEPH FRANCIS ARTHUR TURNER.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE WILLIAM TODD.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for the usual rule "nisi" for a discharge, which was granted.

RE MOOLCHAND DULABHDAS.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an extension of the interim order for one month, with leave to amend the schedule, and to serve notices.

RE BHOJRAJ MOHANDAS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for a postponement of the hearing for three months. The application was consented to by the other side, and was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Kalidas Jagunbhoy Shravak and others; Narayen Vithujee Dessi; John Mariana Pereira; Sonu Sakharam Sutar; Framjee Dadabhoy Bilimoria; Shantaram Pandurang Bhandari; Vali Mahomed Currim Shaik Mansar and another; and Peter Alexander Fernandes.

DACOITY AT WORLEE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendents Brewin and Cobb, yesterday charged Atmaram Anaji and eight others with committing dacoity at Worlee, on the 12th August, the second day of the riots.

Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; while Mr. G. W. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 12th August, the second day of the riots, a large number of Hindus, one of whom had something like a flag in his hand, went up to the shop of an old Mahomedan, named Shaik Mira Shaik Jammir. The old man, his daughter-in-law, and her little children were in the shop. A servant of the old man, who returned from the markets said that Hindus were coming to beat the Mahomedans. Shaik Mira, thereupon, closed the shutters of the shop. Immediately afterwards a number of Hindus rushed towards the shop and tried to open the shutters. When they could not do it by means of sticks which they dashed against the doors, they threw a very large slab of stone against the door violently. The shutters soon gave way and the rioters rushed in. They looted the shop and assaulted the inmates. The old man and his daughter-in-law were struck on the head, and they became insensible. They were removed to the Love Grove Pumping Station. Evidence was gone into during the course of the day, and the accused were identified by the witnesses as those seen among the crowd of rioters and dacoits.

Shaikh Hoosen Shaikh Hussan a boy employed in the Luxmidas Khimji Mill deposed that 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th accused were labourers in Luxmidas Khimji Mill. Ninth accused was a Muccadum there. When the dacoity was committed he (the 9th accused) had a flag in his hand, was directing the mob and looked to be their leader, he was saying, "strike the Mahomedans."

Pemla Dagroo said that about two hundred men collected near the Luxmidas Khimji Mill; most of them had sticks in their hands. Witness informed Fatma, daughter-in-law of Mira Jammir, of the intention of the rioters and dacoits.

Fazuloodin Esmail, a pensioned peon of Lodge Emulation identified the first [illegible] among the rioters at the time witness was struck by them.

Lumon Devidin, a Hindu watchman, said that he was the gate-keeper of Cassum Ali's bungalow, at Worlee. He had concealed four Mahomedans in the building, and had closed the gate against the rioters. 1st, 2nd, and 9th accused told him to open the gate and surrender the three women and one man he had concealed. Witness denied having done so, and induced the crowd to go away from the place. The accused were shouting out "Jay Bujrang ball" "Victory to Hanuman the strong." The rioters went away from Worlee, half of them proceeded towards Jangali Peer Durga and half of them towards Mama Arjani Durga.

Of the nine accused seven were arrested by Superintendent Cobb and two by Mr. Brewin. The last three were arrested later on.

Evidence for the prosecution not being completed till 5 p.m. the case was adjourned until this morning.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

COMMENTING on the riots and the policy of his Excellency the Governor in dealing with them the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* writes:—In the riot policy, the Bombay and Bengal rulers agree perfectly. We had been led to entertain not a very high opinion of the statesmanship of Lord Harris. But, the riot matter he has managed so admirably, that we feel bound to admit that he has excited in the minds of the Indians, Hindus and Mussalmans, feelings of the deepest possible gratitude. He has proved, by actual demonstration, that the riots are due "to the extravagancies of honest minds," as Sir A. P. MacDionne had put it. There was a sudden impulse, and there was a riot. The impulse was followed by repentance; and, Lord Harris took that favourable opportunity of appealing to the good sense of the two communities. His Government showed its own generosity by letting off offenders with nominal punishments. The result was that the Hindus and Mussalmans repented; they embraced each other; and they ended by thanking the *Sirkar* which was so great and so good. We can guarantee, there will be no more riots in Bombay in times to come, until incited to them by powerful agencies from outside. The policy of Sir A. P. MacDonnell is the same as that of Lord Harris. But his Honour has not as free a hand as Lord Harris. Besides, though his Honour has the ardent support of his Ministers, his active agents in the Mofussil,—the Commissioners and Magistrates,—with rare exceptions, are opposed to his policy of peace. The attitude of the Bengal Government and its agents in the Mofussil, may be judged from the case of Mr. Radice. The atrocious conduct of Mr. Radice was viewed by Sir A. P. MacDonnell from one standpoint; and, it was viewed by his subordinates from another. When his Honour went to Behar, it was peace which smiled on all sides. This glorious prospect was spoiled by some of his subordinates who were bitterly opposed to his policy of peace. Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless a fact, that the spectacle of Hindus and Mussalmans embracing each other, shot like a poisoned arrow through the hearts of some Anglo-Indian papers. They could not bear the sight,—the sight of peace, of brotherly embrace. The sight that would have delighted their hearts, was division, and the members of the two communities flying at one another's throats. They were deeply disappointed at the success of Lord Harris's policy. Strange as it may appear, those Anglo-Indian papers represented the views of the majority of Anglo-Indian officials in India.

This being the state of the feeling of the general body of Anglo-Indian officials, it is not an easy task for Sir A. P. MacDonnell, who has not the position, advantages and influence of Lord Harris, to carry out the policy of peace in Bengal with that success which his Lordship has been able to achieve in Bombay. Constituted and trained as most of the Bengal officials are, it will be almost impossible for them to accept the theory of Sir A. P. MacDonnell that "riots are due to the extravagancies of honest minds."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·748
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·766
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky c[illegible] loudod=10	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·3
General Directions of wind*	N W, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	193
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	0·01
" year	65·17
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th October,	0·36

* From midnight to midnight.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MILL INDUSTRY OF BOMBAY.

THE *Native Opinion* says:—The existing system of paying commission on the produce of our weaving mills is an important element in the prosperity or failure of our mill-industry, and, therefore, requires to be considered by those concerned. The commission being on the produce, a case might be supposed in which agents might feel tempted to produce cloth even at the risk of loss to the mill; in the same way, if the commission were on sales, self-interest might sometimes tempt agents to make their profits even at the risk of the mills concerned. Of course, hitherto, none of the mills, to our knowledge, has been subjected to such risks, and this is no small evidence in proof of the fact that our mill-industry, at least till now, is on a sound basis. But it must be borne in mind that the same amount of prosperity which our mills now enjoy many not attend them in view of the competition difficulties looming in the far distance. As the mill-profits grow less in volume the consideration of the question of mill-agents' profits must force itself upon the attention of the mill-companies. The agents' commission is gradually becoming a grievence, and seems to call for an early solution.

THE APPOINTMENT OF VICEROY.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—It is rather hard on India that she should have to go abegging for a Viceroy. Lord Cromer, it is said, was offered the appointment but respectfully declined it. After this, it would be no wonder if it is declined by other English peers of note or no note. Whoever our next Viceroy may be, it may be taken for granted that the prospects of having a "statesman," in the real sense of the term, for the Viceroyalty of India are remote. We may get second, and even third, rate administrators, routine-bound and tape-tied, but no men of independence and force of character, of firstclass abilities and broad-minded views, of trained parliamentary career and free from class prejudices. Aye, there is the fear of getting retired Anglo-Indian civilians of the narrow class of Sir Auckland Colvin, of the chameleon class of Sir Richard Temple, of the cold and apathetic, though withal philosophic and prudish, class of Sir Alfred Lyall, or of the intensely prejudiced type of Sir John Strachey—bitterly anti-native, with gall and wormwood in their bones and marrows, and in their cheek and tongue! Evidently, we look with the greatest apprehension on this last class of fossilised and anti-native retired civilians. Woe be to India when one of such comes to rule her destinies. It would be a disastrous day when such a creature is sent to rule over us. It is inevitable that with the appointment of retired Anglo-Indian civilians as Viceroys, India will share the fate which befel the Mistress of the World after the death of Trajan.

HIGH COURT AND DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The *Gujerati* complains:—Under the rules prescribed by the High Court for the District Pleaders' Examination no candidate is permitted to appear until he is 22 years old. A similar artificial restriction once existed in connection with the matriculation examination. Since it has been removed, it is not a little anomalous that in subsequent examinations any such barrier should be thrown in the path of students. The Bombay University imposes no such condition upon candidates in any examination. The percentage of marks for passing the District Pleaders' examination had recently been reduced from 60 to 50. That makes the present rule even more indefensible than formerly. Supposing a student matriculates at the age of 16, why should he, we ask, be compelled to wait for six long years? This means a serious hardship upon poor candidates, who must study and at the same time earn their livelihood. In other instances, students simply waste their valuable years in doing nothing. This is altogether a very unsatisfactory state of things, and it is to be hoped that the High Court Judges will consider the matter and remove what is really a legitimate complaint on the part of many students. There are two other matters in regard to which there is considerable dissatisfaction amongst candidates for the High Court Pleaders' and District Pleaders' Examinations. These examinations are held simultaneously, and students who wish to present themselves for both are precluded from doing so under the present arrangement. Even in the case of very industrious and talented candidates the element of chance can scarcely be eliminated. But there are students who, if they had an opportunity, might safely appear for the High Court Pleaders' as well as the District Pleaders' Examinations with reasonable chance of success. We believe they were at one time held separately, and if the old system were reverted to, it is not likely to occasion much inconvenience.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The *Gujerati* observes:—The appointment of Dr. Bhandarkar to the Vice-Chancellorship of the local University in succession to the late Mr. Justice Telang has given universal satisfaction. The wonder is that he was not appointed long ago, and it is really melancholy to think that Mr. Telang, who was Dr. Bhandarkar's pupil, and should have survived his professor in the natural order of things, has gone to his rest already. The new Vice-Chancellor's career as a student was exemplary in many respects. As Head-master of the Ratnagiri High School his devoted and conscientious labours raised that institution to a level which has since been found difficult to maintain. As a zealous teacher and stern disciplinarian and as a pains-taking professor at the Elphistone and Deccan College his work has been of an enduring character. As an acute Sanscrit scholar, his services to the cause of ancient Indian learning are well known. That Government should have chosen such a learned educationist of wide and mature experience has naturally given complete satisfaction to the native community, and is certainly creditable to those who selected him. Dr. Bhandarkar has retired from his professorial duties, and will no doubt be able to devote his undivided time and energy to the work now devolving upon him. As our readers are already aware, the learned Doctor has been no mere lip-reformer, but has courageously given effect to his convictions in his own household. That the new Vice-Chancellor is of firmer grain and more sturdy independence than his predecessor will perhaps be universally acknowledged.

The *Gujerat Mitra* writes:—Dr. Bhandarkar's elevation to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University in succession to the late Mr. Justice Telang marks a noteworthy step in the appreciation of native talent for an honourable and onerous academic office, and we cannot sufficiently congratulate Lord Harris's Government on the discretion he uses, as its Chancellor, in the distribution of this rare honour. The eminent Doctor himself deserves to be congratulated none the less on this recognition of his claims upon his *alma mater*. He has always taken a keen interest in the welfare of the institution, has worked hard in the cause of higher education, and ably assisted Government by the aid of his oriental studies in that famous agitation in regard to Mr. Scoble's Age of Consent Bill. We welcome his appointment as the recognition of native claims, and the elevation of a truly deserving man. Like the late Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar is a sound thinker and an erudite scholar. We shall not be disappointed if fascinating eloquence is not the gift endowed by nature to the Honorary Doctor of the Gottingen University, unlike the late first native Vice-Chancellor in the Presidency, for that may be more than compensated for by the wisdom of longer experience.

Says the *East Goftar*:—There can be no two opinions about the excellence of Dr. Bhandarkar's selection for the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University. H. E. Lord Harris is to be as much congratulated on the choice, as he was when he selected poor Mr. Telang for the office. The appointment of native gentlemen as Vice-Chancellors marks an epoch in the growth and progress of the University, and the last two nominations show that it is now possible to find fit persons from the alumni of the University itself for filling worthily the high office. Dr. Bhandarkar is not a many-sided man, as Mr. Telang was. His employment under Government was not favourable to the development of versatility. A public servant is entirely debarred, and with very good reasons too, from certain spheres of activity, and, therefore, we cannot say what he might have been had he been free from the trammels of the service. But his position enabled him to concentrate his mind upon the quiet and undivided pursuit of knowledge, and, therefore, we now see in him the ripe scholar deeply learned in Oriental lore, and the cultured thinker who could pursue his meditations unruffled by the distractions incidental to an active public life.

The *Native Opinion* observes:—To the native community in general, and to the educated classes in particular, the appointment of Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar to the Vice-Chancellorship of the local University must give no small gratification. Opinion, however, is that the Vice-Chancellorship, being an executive office, a legal and literary luminary would indeed be an acquisition, but it is not every now and then that such men are available; and we have precedents in the late Dr. Wilson and Dr. Mackichan who, though no members of the community of men of the long robes, did as executive officers, give every satisfaction to the University authorities. In Dr. Bhandarkar's Sanscrit learning and University experience, both as Professor and Syndic, are conspicuous, and may be of great value in the discharge of his duties as Vice-Chancellor. Being free from every absorbing profession, and having a natural propossession to the cultivation and spread of deep general culture, one may expect the veteran Doctor to give to the University a still higher classical literary turn. We, for one, would ask him to concentrate all his energies on making all our educational institutions, particularly our colleges, still stronger in their professorial strength. The late unfortunate changes in the college course tell heavily on the students, and by strengthening the professorial staff alone the said drawback may be removed.

The *Dinbandhu* remarks:—We not only congratulate Dr. Bhandarkhar on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University but also the Government of Bombay, and especially, Lord Harris, on the happy selection he has made. Dr. Bhandarkar, who was a brilliant student of the Deccan College, has made no less a mark in the line of education than his late lamented predecessor. He is an Honorary Doctor of the University of Gottingen, which degree was conferred upon him when the learned Doctor attended the Berlin Congress. It is a matter of great satisfaction that during the governorship of our present popular Governor, the choice has fallen on educated natives, and especially on Hindus. It shows that the Government of Bombay, presided over by Lord Harris, has not been wanting in recognizing the claims of the best educated men to a past which has hitherto been solely held by Europeans.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—It certainly seems difficult to believe that any appreciation of gold is going on in England when we see with what ease the late financial crisis has been got over, and on what cheap terms gold may now be procured in London. A merchant or banker can at present get the uncontrolled use of 100 sovereigns for the space of three months at a cost 8s. 9d.—1¾ per cent. per annum. How then can it be said that sovereigns or gold have an appreciated value? The answer or answers which have been given have gone to show that gold as money is one thing, and that gold as a commodity is another thing; that although gold may be dirt cheap as money, it may at the same time be daily getting dearer as a commodity. Can both these statements be true at the same time? Apparently there is truth in the argument, although where it is the shoe pinches has not been very forcibly exemplified by English economists. The cheapness of money in England is due to the perfection of the banking system, a perfection which has not been attained in any other country in the world, and if England's trade was entirely internal, and she had no dependence on other countries for supplies of food, &c., she might say that the cost of gold was nothing to her, as her banking system enabled her always to regulate the supply by the demand. But it is not the value of local currency now-a-days which regulates the cost of the metal in most countries, but the exchange value of such currency in international trade. We have felt the effect of this very severely in India, where the depreciating value of silver, fostered by the open mints and unchecked by a national system of banking has led to a condition very nearly approaching bankruptcy. The wealth of individuals and the banking system have so far preserved England from the acknowledgment that the high cost of gold is not entirely in her favour; and her position, as the centre of banking and gold dealing, gives her power which other nations are beginning to feel they must emulate or perish in the attempt. The study of economists has hitherto been too much diverted towards considering what currency is most suitable for individual countries, international exchange being left to find its own level. With the enormous international trade now going on, and likely to increase year by year, the first question of the day should be international currency, and it should be internal currencies which should adapt themselves thereto. England is rich, because she economises wealth through her banking system. The idea that her success lies in a single gold standard is a fallacy. Given similar conditions of currency to other countries she would continue to economise wealth more effectually than others, unless they also advanced and extended their banking systems. Had India economised wealth by a system of banking such as exists in England, we should probably not have suffered so severely from the late currency laws, and a gold standard would have been earlier introduced. For, in a well-developed banking system, the hoarding of metal is a risk no sensible person undertakes, and these surplus hoards which do so much to waste the wealth of the country could not have accumulated, but would have fructified to an extent, among a people who are essentially frugal, as to have given them the means of introducing a more stable standard than silver. It has often been suggested that the internal trade of India is in need of greater and more extended banking facilities. The deposit of savings in banks instead of being invested in jewelry or buried people. But in a country like India where the system is generally unknown, the initiation of it must of necessity come from the Government. A savings bank system conducted under the responsibility of Government throughout India, and promoted by intelligent natives trained for the service, would almost certainly in time prove exceedingly profitable, both to the Government and to the country generally. The task of initiation would at first be difficult. Rome was not built in a day, nor yet was the banking system in England developed in a week. But it can be done, and it has to be done sooner or later, and the Finance Minister who first takes it in hand will gain a reputation which has never yet been equalled in Indian officialdom.

Exchange as marking the balance of foreign trade, continues unsatisfactory. The demand for sterling remittance by import houses, has been larger than the supply of bills from export houses, consequently, no Council bills have been wanted, and even without any allotment rates have had a weak tendency. It seems generally to be accepted that the demand for piece-goods is brisker than usual this year, and Manchester is said to be full up with orders for India for the next six months. It is an unfortunate coincidence that this demand should spring up so inopportunely, but I do not find any good reason for ascribing the increased trade to the change in the currency laws, unless it be that the change has given more confidence to importers, and if that is the cause, it will be an argument in favour of the change, and the increase is pretty certain to be followed by an increase in exports. If our currency were adopted to an international basis, exchange would be adjusted by the export of coin or adjustment by bills of exchange, but at present such adjustment is impracticable, and the uncertainty of exchange value is a constant obstacle to the progress of Indian trade.

Quotations have weakened from 1s. 3 13-32d. for six months and 1s. 3 3-32d. for wire transfer to 1s. 3 3-16d. and 1s. 2 7-8d., respectively, bills having been scarce and wire transfer being in demand for forward remittance. The rates at close are slightly steadier at 1s. 3 7-32d. six months and 1s. 2 29-32d. wire transfer.

The share market is depressed, all Jute Mill Stocks are more or less of nominal value, and, when quoted, the prices are very much below what have lately been recognised as their value. The tone of the market seems chiefly to be derived from the quotations for Howrah Mill Shares, which, through the process of disappointed speculation, have declined from 125, the quotation of two months since, to 86 at the present time. The fluctuation in the price of these shares is entirely unjustified by the progress of the mill. Just as Rs. 25 premium was too high, so now Rs. 15 discount is too low. The feeling at close is firmer, there having been some inquiry at the lowest rates quoted. This afternoon shares are wanted, but are not obtainable at 88.

LUXURY AND ENJOYMENT.

In these days travel and pleasure go together. In taking our journeys from place to place for business purposes, or in venturing forth for enjoyment simply, our comfort and [illegible] are greatly increased by the various ingenious contrivances which modern invention has evolved. We no longer have to rely upon what can be picked up in the way to administer to our wants, but can take along with us, in a compact and convenient form, everything that may be necessary for providing comfortable and luxurious eating, drinking, and rest. In no branch of industry have greater strides been made in recent years than in the furnishing of travelling requisites, and one eminent London house—the firm of Asprey, of New Bond Street and Albemarle Street—have for a considerable time taken the lead in the great development that has been going on in this direction. A recent visit of one of our representatives to Asprey's extensive show rooms was, in a measure, a revelation to him; and, in view of the important Indian connection which the firm possesses, and is so rapidly expanding, it may not be out of place to mention to our readers some of the attractive features of the great display that these show rooms contain. Dressing-bags, of which a princess would be proud, ranging in price from five guineas to three hundred pounds, are to be seen in endless variety. Anything more exquisite than the chased silver and cut-glass articles, included in the best of these bags, it would be impossible to imagine. They include every requisite that the most fashionable and most dainty lady could desire for the encasement for her toilet, and are so elegantly fitted and so cleverly arranged that they are all contained in a bag of very modest dimensions. The toilet dressing-cases included in the collection are of singular beauty, and are fitted up with every possible article of luxury and convenience. They range in price up £300. Some elegant flat suit cases, handy for travelling, also command attention; while of trunks the variety is wonderful, the compressed cane trunks with strong battons being a specialty that is becoming widely adopted.

In all the goods manufactured by this firm, complete compactness of form has been realised—quite a multitude of articles being comfortably stowed away, while easily accessible, in the smallest possible space. Still there is nothing suggestive of diminutiveness about the articles Comprising the contents of the bags and trunks—they are not in miniature, but of ample size and adaptability.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurement, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAZABAD, 25th September.

MY last letter was dated the 22nd September, since which we have passed through Jellalabad, the headquarters of General Ghulam Haidar Khan. At Girdikata we had a very pleasant camp on the "Kach" itself which we left at 6-30 on the morning of 23rd. Our route skirted the low stony hills lying between the two routes from Basawal to Jellalabad. The road is that made in 1880, and is still in excellent condition, at four and a half miles or so the hills recede from the road and sink down into the plain opposite Ali Bagban, an old encamping ground and post; from here to Jellalabad we followed the old road, part of which is heavy with sand; Jellalabad is not seen until you are almost on it owing to a thick grove of sisham trees which completely hides the walls. Near this grove on the opposite side of the road about 100 Khwanin sowars were drawn up; these are irregular levies, wear their own clothes and ride their own horses, what we should call yeomanry. Shortly before we had left Fort Sale on our right, or what is left of it, for the walls are almost level with the plain though the barracks are in excellent order. On clearing the trees the east face of Jellalabad was seen to our right front; the gateways are about in the centre of the walls, but form a salient in the side of which the gateways are placed, the town is surrounded by a high wall and little can be seen of it except the tops of the houses, on some of which a good many spectators were to be seen as well as on our approach to the city. On nearing the walls a company of Infantry in blue uniform presented arms, and a salute was fired from two mountain guns, our route led past the length of the southern wall and then turned round the western one. The Amir's palace is situated about a couple of hundred yards from the north-west angle of the town and from the western gate a metalled carriage road planted with trees and with a side walk leads to the palace. This palace was commenced by the Amir four years ago, and took two years to build, no Amir had previously had a residence at Jellalabad. The result is certainly excellent, and great pains have been taken in laying out the grounds. On entering the enclosures a fine garden is found with a number of large tanks and smaller fountains. The palace furnishes luxurious quarters for all the officers of the Mission, and it is a curious fact that it has received its "house warming" through Sir M. Durand and the officers with him, for it has never been before occupied by anyone. The Amir himself is said to have designed the palace and laying out of the grounds. I have already described the building by telegram and have little to add. What strikes one most is the massive manner in which it is built and the fine effect of the white building surmounted by tiny minarets with a large terra-cotta dome rising from the centre. The rooms are all carpeted, the carpets being covered over with clean white calico; a profussion of chandeliers brightens up the interior, and the doors and windows are hung with heavy cloth and velvet curtains, no two pairs being of similar colour in one room. Every room has a number of blue shelves let into the wall. On the east side the enclosure wall is on lower ground and admits of a free view over the fertile country at the junction of the Kabul and Kunar rivers with their clusters of villages thickly studded with mulberry and other trees. Part of the green expanse seen consists of green reed beds into which the Amir has introduced the Turkestan pheasant familiar to members of the Afghan Boundary Commission who shot large numbers; the beds are preserved, and the pheasants are said to have multiplied largely, the reed beds being similar to those in their Turkestan home.

Sir Mortimer Durand yesterday at 4-30 paid a formal visit to General Ghulam Haider Khan, who is living next door to us in a fine old garden established some 40 years or more ago. Undress uniform was worn, and the Sipah Salar received us in white, and took us into an upper room looking on the garden where tea, ices, sweets, and fruits were served. After half an hour's conversation Sir Mortimer took leave.

To-day, Sunday, we are having a peaceful halt and most of the Mission are engaged in literary efforts. In the afternoon all officers visited the city, walking down the main bazaar which runs through the longest axis of the quadrilateral forming Jellalabad from the western to the eastern gate, both gates being in the centre of the shorter faces. The bazaar is very similar to that of any other small native city in India, except that for about half its length it is covered in with a substantial roof. The Hindu shopkeepers are easily recognised not only by their type of features but by the distinctive badges of red and yellow which they are obliged to wear the place in their hands. We found some dyers making the stained coloured cloth with which we are so familar in India. The method of stamping is most primitive: a coarse wooden stamp is used not more than a few inches long, after the main pattern is put on the dyer dabs on touches of colour with a bit of rag between his fingers apparently according to his own taste and fancy; probably he was an artist in his own line, but the process seemed casual. The shops were all of the ordinary necessaries of life with nothing to take the eye in the shape of carpets, arms or curios.

We had a short march to Razabad over a very sandy road along the foot of low hills and undulating ground with a ravine to the right and beyond it cultivation up to the Surkhat. The Kabul river was lost sight of on leaving Jellalabad. About eight miles above Jellalabad the Kabul turn out of the Laghman Valley, and has a bend southwards, running through the Deronta gorge. Looking up from Jellalbad a line of hills is alone seen with no sign of an opening through them. At Nimla we shall be only 32 miles in a bee line from Kurram Fort, the range of the Safed Koh, here a single range, alone lying between us. It seems probable that the name of the Safed Koh has been given to this range not on account of its snow but owing to the curious patches of glistening white rock which lie close to the summit on some of the peaks; one patch in particular has been visible all the way from Dakka, and looks like a patch of very white snow right on the summit. Hardly any snow is distinguishable, there being none the mountain tops, but an occasional dirty white on steak shows it to be lying in the ravines and we are fortunate enough to get plenty for cooling drinks. Mr. Bax is fully maintaining his high reputation, and the breakfast bell rings punctually as we ride into camp; through the kind arrangement of the Sipah Salur we are able to carry out the usual Indian marching plan of sending on our mess after dinner. I am afraid I cannot give any harrowing details of our hardships and privations, and the only thing that causes us anxiety is lest Mr. Bax should treat us "not wisely but too well."

We are glad to find that some of the party are close observers of natural history and sundry traits not previously known in the characters of "tribes on our frontier" have lately come under my observations; the following incident in the life of a hedgehog is not generally known to the public, that animal has generally been considered peaceful and inoffensive, but he appears sometimes to become aggressive even to noxious beasts. The story is best put into the words of a celebrated work:—I will now proceed to tell you the story of the artful hedgehog and the credulous cobra. A hedgehog was once walking forth seeking for his "chota hazri" when he espied a cobra basking in the early sun; he stealthily approached, and before the surprised cobra could use the weapon of defence and offence with which nature had provided him, the hedgehog firmly seized the astonished reptile by the end of the tail; he then still holding on, proceeded to coil himself into the ball with which everyone is familiar. The

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other Jewellery will be found at MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street.

BABY'S REQUISITES.—Boat Shape Feeding Bottles, each As. 5. Teats for Feeding Bottles (one hole), doz. Re. 1. Teats (five holes), doz. Re. 1-12. Feeding Bottle Brushes, doz. Re. 1. Feeding Bottle Tube Brushes, doz. As. 11.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixtures and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 2, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 35, Abdool Rhaman Street, near Crawford Market. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

READER.—WANTED, a Competent PROOF-READER. Address "J.," care of this Office.

2 GREY AUSTRALIANS, above 16 hands, 8 years old, going in Double and Single Harness, very quiet, will be SOLD in BENNETT'S Auction on SATURDAY, as the owner has no further use of them.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA and MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—63, Meadows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—A VICTORIA, HARNESS and PAIR of BAY ARABS, Rs. 1,500. Apply Surgeon-Major CLARKSON, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

JUNIOR FAMILY PRINTING OUTFIT, for marking Linen, Cards, Books, &c., consisting of Type-Holder, Tweezer, Ink and Mats, Rs. 2-8 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 21, Medow Street, Bombay.

A PARTNER, with about Rs. 5,000, to develop a Business of Import and Export already Partly Established. A good opportunity for a Business Man. "IMPORT," care of this Office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION (Late W. I. R. A.).—Competitions OPEN to All India between 1st August, 1893, and 31st January, 1894. Reduced Fees for the Army. Special Matches for Ladies, the Army and the Volunteers. Prizes, Rs. 6,625, and 3 Medals. For Prospectus apply to D. PUDUMJEE, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Poona.

[illegible] mementoes or keepsakes of India our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINE ROOM, in good situation, Bath Room, and every Accomodation TO LET. Rent Rs. 50. Apply "V.," care of this Paper.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, 7 plate, with commensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—JURSHEJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

GOLD CASED COLLAR and FRONT STUDS with Sleeve links in case complete. Rs. 4-8 to 7-8.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5 with postage, Rs 5-1. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PARISIAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON, 40, Meadows Street, Fort, under European management. Cropping, 3 annas; Shaving, 4 annas; and Shampooing, 4 annas. Open Daily from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M. A Visit is Solicited.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Fevers[illegible] Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S ANTIDOTE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Antidote Mixture with success. Surgeon M. Reporter, 29th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious." [illegible], &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tanna, W. Wood[illegible], &c.:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crisp[illegible], Esq. in charge Tunnels, Godhkara:—"I consider it a marvel[illegible]" Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. P. [illegible]. BATLIWALA, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of [illegible] CEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets; by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," "Ithar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

CARRIAGE KNEE WRAPPERS, Washing Linen in Stripes and Checks, Rs. 5-0 and 6-8, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed, with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Mission Press.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of AUSTRALIAN HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of Well-bred Carriage Pairs up to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class Hacks and Chargers; also some Well-broken single Harness Horses, and a few firstclass Polo Ponies.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions or Clearing and Forwading Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.
A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
I, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE,
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertica boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded fues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months ..... Rs. 25
Six Months ..... " 12-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikanthas and Rewakanthas, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE ..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 4.

A FURTHER advance of ¼ per cent. was established in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 98¼; and the market rates of discount were again reduced by ¼ per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1¼ and 2¼ per cent., respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 107½. The price of Bar Silver declined ¼d. per oz. to 33⅞d. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £65⅛. In New York, Silver was ⅜ cent lower than the last quotation, received on Friday, at 73½ cents; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·85½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 260,000 ounces metal yesterday, at 74·25 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India was put up 1-16d. to 1s. 2 13-16d. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent. yesterday, to 97½; Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime lower, at fcs, 25·21¼.

Linseed was quoted at 43s. per 416 lbs. c.i.f. to Dunkirk, shipment this and or next month. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 38s. 9d.; and Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., at 37s. per 416 lbs. c.i.f. to Antwerp, shipment this and or next month.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening all round; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indian *nil*. Spot prices were entirely unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 27-64d. for October deliveries, and 4 31-64d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged, at 8 1-16 cents per lb.; but January Futures were 16 points higher, at 8·23 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 37,000 bales; and the figures for the new season's arrivals to date now compare as under-noted with those for the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts	37,000	37,000	55,000
Three days' do.	114,000	101,000	163,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	455,000	502,000	900,000

The improved demand for Cotton in our local market which we noticed yesterday was short-lived, and to-day business has been upon a most limited scale, though the feeling remains steady, and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought only 50 bales of Malkapore, at Rs. 168-73; while the Mills have taken but 100 bales of Oomrawattee, at Rs. 191; and they have contracted for 300 Bengals of the new crop, for January delivery, at Rs. 177 per candy.

WHEAT.—No improvement has taken place in the enquiry for this staple for shipment, and the market remains quiet with only a small business passing, on the basis of previous rates. We quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.....	Rs.	4-1-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4-0-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	4-1-0	"
Red Delhi.....	"	3-14-3	"
Hard Yellow.....	"	4-4-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3-14-0	"
Hard Red	"	3-12-0	"

SEEDS have become quiet in tone; but a moderate amount of business is still reported for shippers' account. Both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have declined in value half an anna per cwt. and we now quote as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	7-12-0	to Rs. 7-14-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	6-12-0		"
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	6-4-0	to " 6-7-0	"
Do. Red do.....	"	6-0-6	to " 6-2-6	"
Gingelly, White	"	41-0-0		per candy
Do. Mixed	"	39-0-0		"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	3,482 bales.
Wheat.....	6,147 owts.
Linseed	2,812 "
Rapeseed.....	2,767 "
Gingelly.....	4,974 "
Castorseed.....	2,992 "
Rice.....	1,547 "

FREIGHTS are steady; but without much doing. Business is reported for Antwerp, at 17s. 6d. per ton, and the Clan Gordon (s) has been fixed for picked ports, for October loading, at 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has ruled quiet to-day, rates having opened at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-32d. Demand, though 1s. 3 1-16d. was given for a moderate amount of demand Bank Paper at the opening, for next mail; but later on, this was not obtainable. For three months' sight Credits, the opening rate was 1s. 3 3-16d. ready, and 1. 3¼d. for next year, remaining without change throughout the day. From Calcutta we hear of a few more Bills making there; but locally, it is still early for exports, and, as usual on a Wednesday we close quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 3 1-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3-3-32d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·59½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening at last evening's final quotations of 105¼ for Money, and 105 for Account, for Fours, the market afterwards became week, and rates receded to 105¼ for cash, and 104⅞ for the next settlement, at which they closed. The new 3½ per cent. Loan left off at 98¼ to ⅜.

SHARES have shown but little movement to-day, and the only changes in Cotton Mill Scrip have been a decline of Rs. 5 each in Luckmidas and Maneckji Petit. In other shares, Bellary, and Bombay Cotton Press have advanced Rs. 10 each. Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 25 in each issue; Thacker and Co. have declined Rs. 8; Bombay Flour Mill have advanced Rs. 12½, business having been done at 942½ per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending September 26, as compared with the statement of September 19, 1893:—

Liabilities.	Sept. 19. Rs. A. P.	Sept. 26. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up.....	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000 0 0	52,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,70,66,928 8 6	1,83,19,185 7 7
Other Deposits, &c.	5,23,21,961 3 10	5,20,85,118 1 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,75,348 14 3	4,61,208 8 5
Sundries	22,73,853 2 5	23,59,772 2 0
Rs.	9,80,37,991 13 0	9,84,26,284 3 3
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ..	1,85,19,393 0 0	1,48,88,189 0 0
Other authorised Investms.	81,16,741 0 0	66,27,031 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	1,23,87,375 7 3	1,33,12,088 3 3
Credits on do.	1,01,25,128 10 3	94,56,475 10 6
Bills Discounted, &c.....	2,15,41,961 8 9	2,24,89,654 3 5
Balances with other Banks	6,89,423 8 2	8,31,694 9 0
Bullion	4,484 13 6	3,440 2 10
Dead Stock	12,68,236 4 0	12,66,498 4 0
Stamps	7,42,10 2	7,288 4
Sundries	15,81,673 11 2	16,81,612 9 0
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,18,94,618 15 11	1,17,23,991 12 6
Do. at Branches ...	1,68,33,165 3 10	1,61,40,280 10 11
Rs.	9,80,37,991 13 0	9,84,26,284 3 3

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to September 26:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	3,39,079	Inc.
Do. at Branches ...	5,40,871	Dec.
Other Deposits.....	2,35,813	do.
Post Bills	1,85,959	Inc.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	1,22,914	Dec.
Loans.....	9,24,713	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	7,38,853	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	9,47,683	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	1,70,627	Dec.
Do. at Branches	6,92,885	do.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
ARTEMIA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.
Mozambique route to Natal interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

SETT—October 4, at Byculla, near the Overbridge, at his own residence, Heera Bag, Mr. Bomonjee Cursetjee Maneckjee Sett. Deeply regretted. Funeral this (Thursday) morning, at 7 o'clock.
WAITE—October 2, on Monday, William E. Waite, Honorary Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, aged 78 years 7 months and 5 days. Deeply regretted.

AUSTRALIA.

DEATH.

UPCOTT—September 5, at Adelaide, South Australia, of pneumonia, Ethel, only daughter of Frederick Robert and Jessie Upcott, aged 12 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACRAE—September 23, at Calicut, the wife of Alexander William Macrae, of a son.
MALET—September 26, at Guntur, Kistna, the wife of A A G Malet, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.
MALLITTE—September 23, at Meerut, the wife of G E Mallitte, of a son.
THOMSON—September 29, at Bankipore, the wife of A S Thomson, P W D, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JONES—September 22, Erasmus Jones, of 5 and 6 British Indian Street, Calcutta.
PULFORD—September 23, at Mussoorie, Lucy, the dearly loved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel R R Pulford, R E.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1893.

A PROPOSAL has been submitted by the Port Trust to the Municipal Corporation, which, if acceded to, will hasten the construction of the long-desired and very necessary bridge over the G. I. P. Railway lines at Wari Bunder, and open up the east side of the Island of Bombay by the extension of the Frere Road to Mazagon. So long ago as 1873 Mr. Pedder, then Municipal Commissioner, gave the first place to this extension on a list of four similar improvements of existing roads to be undertaken by the Municipality. Since then the need of through communication north to south on the side of the Island next the harbour has become more and more pressing owing to the construction of the line of docks and the prolongation of the railway to Wari Bunder for the convenience of the import and the export trade of the Port. The broad Frere Road goes from the Mint to a point just beyond the level railway crossing where it abruptly stops. From that point two crooked and narrow streets, only thirteen feet in width in some places, quite unsuitable for heavy traffic, seeing that they are blocked by two bullock-carts abreast, alone give access to Mazagon. Even in 1879 it was proposed that the railway should be crossed by an overbridge and the main road carried through to Mazagon. An official committee reported to Government in that year that the necessity for carrying the Frere Road across the Bunder by an overbridge, and extending it to Mazagon had been constantly urged in the interests of the public and the local trade. The Committee recommended as an essential part of that scheme that the Railway Company should be required to construct an overbridge across the lines of rails that might be then or afterwards laid down at the Bunder. The Government of India refused, in the first instance, to sanction the proposal. They declined to allow guaranteed capital to be laid out on an overbridge, as the land had been reclaimed for railway purposes before the reclamation had been made through which the Frere Road passed. But subsequently in consideration of the local advantage of making a carrying road to Mazagon, the Government, while refusing to admit any liability on the part of the Railway Company, undertook to withdraw their prohibition against the expenditure of guaranteed capital on the work, provided the Port Trust and the Municipality would agree to share the cost.

The Corporation is willing to share the cost of the approaches to the overbridge, but has hitherto declined to contribute to the cost of the extension of the Frere Road through Mazagon. The Port Trustees are prepared to share the cost of the whole scheme, which, when completed would benefit the Mazagon Estate which form part of the landed property of the Trust. But inasmuch as the building of the overbridge would of itself be of little or no advantage, seeing that the Frere Road would still practically end in a *cul de sac* the Trustees have hitherto declined to share the cost unless the whole scheme be carried out. The directors of the Railway Company have now after years of deliberation approved the plans and estimates for the bridge, which will be its special contribution towards the scheme as a whole, and have authorised the Agent to apply to Government for sanction for the expenditure as a charge to capital. But as the Government withdrew its prohibition against such an application of guaranteed capital on the ground that the opening up of Mazagon by the extension of the Frere Road northwards would be a great public improvement, it is quite possible that sanction will be withheld unless the Municipality agree to share the cost of carrying out the whole scheme. With a view to induce the Municipality to reconsider the question and co-operate in the carrying out of an important improvement, which will eventually have to be made by the city, even without the co-operation of others, the Trustees have formulated a proposal which will largely reduce the share of the burden falling on the Municipality. Their case is that it would be little less than folly to expend eight lakhs and a-half on a bridge eighteen hundred feet long and fifteen feet broad terminating in a long and crooked lane quite useless for traffic. The interests of the Trust Property would be so slightly advantaged by the bridge alone that they would not be willing to contribute to the cost of it. But they are at present constructing through their Mazagon Estate a road sixty feet from the south boundary of their estate north to the Kala Chowki on the Sewree Road. This road is connected with a number of other roads opening up that great Estate, and it will be connected with the Parel Road by a prolongation of the Connaught Road. If the southern end of this new road be connected with the Frere Road by the extension of the latter northwards the Trust will give a further contribution of a lakh and a-half towards the cost. The additional contribution will be made by a transfer of thirty thousand square yards of land at Tank Bunder for a Mahomedan burial-ground, the land in question is well suited for the purpose. If additional land be required it can be obtained from the owners of adjacent property. The Port Trust would also require the Corporation to extend the Victoria Road for 600 feet at a cost of Rs. 15,000 while the Trust will continue the road for 2,400 feet at its own cost.

The net result of the proposal is that the Corporation will receive the Tank Bunder burial site, valued at a lakh and a half free, in consideration of providing some two lakhs for the completion of the whole scheme of improvement over and above what it will have to provide for the partial execution of the scheme. The Trustees acknowledge that the desire to convert their new system of roads with the Frere Road is the chief inducement to make this not illiberal offer. But that junction, though desirable in the interest of the Mazagon Estate, is even more desirable from the point of view of the public interest; it is also a *sine qua non* of the Government sanction to the Railway Company's undertaking the construction of the overbridge, which is only part of a comprehensive scheme. The newly opened up property of the Trust in Mazagon is not dependent on the proposed connection with the Frere Road; it has direct access to the Parel Road and to the Mount Road, which will have to be widened if the new extension that will relieve it of heavy traffic be not made. The new seashore reclamations which have been effected with the material from the Victoria and Merewether Docks have attracted to that part of the island a great deal of the traffic displaced by the making of those docks to the south. Tiles, lime and cement, timber, kerosine oil, hay and coal are for the most part landed and stored in this region. The necessity of bringing those commodities within reach of the rest of the city by the shortest and most direct route will not be seriously questioned. There is another consideration which cannot be disregarded; that part of the island, which is becoming more and more populated, is at present completely undrained. There is no attempt at sewers; some of the agglomerations of chawls and huts have the unenviable reputation of being the foulest and the most insanitary in Bombay, and the most subject to cholera. Until the district be opened up by a great main thoroughfare nothing effectual can be done or even attempted to remedy this state of things. The Port Trust is taking measures to supply surface drainage by laying out cross roads. The new main road commences at Kala Chowki and proceeds thence for a mile and a half southward; but it necessarily stops at the southern boundary of the Estate. What is required is to bring the Frere Road north to connect with that road which will be completed in a few months. There will then be a splendid thoroughfare in a straight line from the Mint to the junction of four cross roads at Kala Chowki—a thoroughfare which will facilitate the business of the docks and wharves along the whole harbour side, and open up a very extensive area of the island to the builder and the trader and in due time will bring in a large revenue to the Municipality.

THE Maharashtra Female Education Society has again a favourable report to present to its members. The Society has under its management the Girls' High School, the Female Training College, the Government Practising School of the Training College, and the Private Primary School attached to the High School. The numbers on the books of each of these, with the exception of the Training College, have increased, though the standard of average attendance has fallen slightly. The High School has six or seven classes under all the Anglo-Vernacular standards, with a preparatory class learning the English Primer along with the Vernacular third standard. Of the students in the Female Training College twenty-three are shown to be learning the College Vernacular Standards IV. to VII. with the theory and practice of teaching; three receiving instructions in the lower standards and the remaining three, who have passed the Final Certificate Examination, are awaiting employment. Five of the students in the College are wives of Vernacular teachers and students in the Male Training College, so that they promise to be doubly helpful to their husbands on leaving the College. The High School has eighty girls, of whom nearly one-third are Brahmins—Jews, Hindus, and Native Christians being also among the number. The Training College has had all castes and creeds, except Jews. In the Primary and Practising Schools the proportion of Brahmin girls was fifty per cent., Marathas equalling one-fifth. There was one Parsee girl, but no Mahomedan. The details of the High School and Training College show the ages and status of the pupils. In the High School seventeen of the girls are married, sixty-one unmarried, and two widows; at the Training College fifteen girls are married, three unmarried, and eleven widows. Out of the two hundred and thirteen pupils in the primary institutions, a hundred and seventy-one are residents of Poona. Mr. Kirkham, the Educational Inspector of the Central Division, reported on the progress of the High School shortly before his departure, and wrote: "I may say in a sentence that I found no falling away from the high standard of educational efficiency which I have described in my previous report." One of the Brahmin widows was sent up for the Matriculation Examination in November last and succeeded in obtaining a place on the list of successful candidates, and has since been appointed an acting teacher in the school." Unfortunately the girls are in want of more suitable premises than those they now use. Correspondence was still proceeding at the time the report was issued, between Government and the Society regarding the erection of such a building as would meet all requirements. The interposition of the Public Works Department has caused some delay, but we may hope it will not prove serious.

THERE are differences of opinion between the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay and the Government itself as concerns vaccination. Although the Sanitary Commissioner expresses satisfaction with the amount of work done by inspecting officers in the Vaccination Department it seems to Government that a more systematic arrangement of their work might lead to still better results. At present it would appear that any part of a district which cannot be visited within the year is for the time being abandoned, for it is shown that there are parts of Nasik and Khandeish which have not been visited in the past year, while Ratnagiri and Bijapur have been ignored. As his Excellency in Council points out to the Sanitary Commissioner, it is desirable that any part of a district which cannot be visited in one year shall receive attention the next. Government goes further, and trusts that the Sanitary Commissioner will take steps to ensure that no district is in future neglected. Information is to be given not merely of the total numbers examined in each registration district, but also of the amount of inspection work done, and the time spent in travelling in each collectorate. An examination of the report further shows that the average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator during the past twelve months has varied a great deal in the several districts. Karachi has the lowest average in Sind though as Government formerly remarked the difficulties in this district are not great. The report can scarcely be deemed satisfactory, for the working of the Department is shown to have been more costly than in the previous year, while the total of persons vaccinated is less. In 1891-92, nine hundred and ninety-eight persons were vaccinated at a cost of three lakhs and nine thousand rupees; in 1892-93 nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand at a cost of three lakhs and twenty thousand rupees. The prevalence of fever and cholera and scarcity is the best justification of these figures. On examination of the figures of the last ten years Government regrets that but real progress has been made in revaccination and expresses a hope that no efforts will be spared by the sanitary officers to show a marked improvement in future years.

A RESOLUTION published in the current number of the *Gazette of India* shows that at the close of the last official year there were in India nine hundred and fifty joint stock companies, registered under the Indian Companies' Act, with a total nominal capital of Rx. 36,023,238, the paid-up capital being Rx. 26,585,481. Of these eighty-nine increased their capital and sixty-nine ceased to work. Of the entire capital invested Bengal is shown to hold forty-four and-a-half and Bombay about forty per cent. In Madras the number of companies is large, but the capital invested is not more than about one-sixth of the capital invested in either Bengal or Bombay. Two-thirds of the Madras companies are money-lending concerns, each trading on a very small capital. The capital invested in mills, mainly cotton mills, increased by less than one per cent., and in railways and tramways by two and three-twentieths per cent. The statistics of companies limited by guarantee, so far as they go, show that there were twenty-five such companies at the close of 1891-92; three ceased to work in 1892-93, and four new companies were added, so that there were twenty-six such companies at the close of the year.

SPAIN seems threatened with storms after her fairly long period of calm. Not only do anarchists promise to be troublesome, as may be judged from the threat arising out of the Barcelona dynamite outrage, but, according to this morning's telegrams they are likely to have trouble on the other side of the Straits. A band of five thousand Arabs is reported to have attacked the Citadel of Melilla, and killed fifty-three of its garrison. Desperate fighting, lasting a whole day, took place, and the Spaniards, at its close, deemed it necessary to call for reinforcements. Melilla is a seaport town on the northern coast of Morocco, forty miles from Beni-Botoyo, but is Spanish territory, with a population of about five thousand souls. The Spanish citadel is situated high upon a rock, and is well fortified, and has an abundance of water. With its advantages and its garrison of nine hundred men it will doubtless be able to hold out against five th

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CONDITION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

A Breslau paper asserts that the condition of Prince Bismarck is so serious that he will never leave Kissengen alive.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE NEW SIAMESE TREATY.

The French Press rejoices over the settlement with Siam which they say does not affect British interests. They also recognise the advantages of a buffer State.

LATER.

The Treaty between Siam and France has been signed.

The English press apprehends that the looseness of the wording of the Treaty will create future difficulties leading to the gradual absorption of Siam.

MOORISH ATTACK ON A SPANISH GARRISON.

The Garrison of the Spanish Citadel at Melilla on the Morocco Coast has been attacked by a force of five thousand Moors.

Desperate fighting ensued which lasted a whole day. The Spaniards lost fifty-three killed, including three officers.

Reinforcements from Spain are hastening to the scene of action.

DEATH OF A POST OFFICE OFFICIAL.

The death is announced of Sir S. Arthur Blackwood, the Secretary of the Post Office.

THE COAL STRIKE.

At a meeting yesterday of Midland Coal-owners it was resolved that no settlement with the miners was possible without a reduction in wages.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

The members of the Opium Commission will receive no remuneration, but only their travelling expenses.

THE SILVER QUESTION: RE-OPENING OF MINES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

Several silver mines in Colorado have resumed work, regarding the prospects of silver as improving.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The *Times* Washington correspondent telegraphs that there is no prospect of a speedy settlement of the Silver question by Congress.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN AMERICA.

The Australian cricketers have been beaten by a Philadelphia eleven by one innings and sixty-eight runs.

THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

The foreign men-of-war at Rio Janeiro have warned the rebels that they will forcibly prevent any further bombardment of the city.

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

REPLIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

Full replies from the Local Governments regarding the Simultaneous Examinations question have just reached the Government of India, and are now being considered in the Home Department.

It is considered most probable that the question will be introduced shortly in the Executive Council.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF STATE RAILWAYS.

All revenue accounts of the State Railways have been received in the Public Works Department. They will be reported upon very shortly.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

General rate questions are being discussed to-day in the Railway Conference.

RELIEF PROGRAMME.

The revised relief programme of the Madras native infantry has been approved:—3 Trichinopoly to Burma; 5 Burma to Secunderabad; 16 Secunderabad to Bellary; 17 Quilon to Burma; 23 Burma to Trichinopoly; 28 Burma to Quilon.

NATIVE ARMY RESERVISTS.

It is decided that Native Army reservists in Government employ, except those employed as railway pointsmen, gangmen, forest guards, be given one month's leave annually to attend training schools on condition they pay for their substitutes.

SUPPLIES FOR CHILAS.

The Government have sanctioned employment of six regimental commissioned officers and three non-commissioned officers for such period as may be necessary in connection with the despatch of supplies for the Chilas garrison by the Khagan Road.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

It has been decided that there will be a Legislative Council on Thursday, the 12th instant, when the Hutchins' Fisheries Bill will be introduced. The Stamp Act relating to sea insurance will also be introduced.

THE LOSS OF A CALCUTTA COASTING VESSEL.

THE DROWNED WASHED ASHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

The Humayun Shah has been wrecked to the south of False Point Lighthouse. Considerable wreckage and the corpses of some of the crew have been washed ashore. The port officer at False Point has left for the scene of the disaster. The Humayun Shah was an old country vessel, built at Cochin, in 1852. Her register was 872 tons, and she was owned by a Calcutta firm, Messrs. E. D. J. Ezra and Co. She was a regular trader between Calcutta and the Persian Gulf, and was commanded and manned by Arabs.

A CYCLIST CORPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

A cyclist corps in connection with the Madras Volunteer Guards having been sanctioned the Government has now definitely formed drills to commence at once composed mainly of European assistants.

THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 4.

Saiyad Nurudin Khan, C. S., who was lately appointed to act as District Judge of Belgaum, gave over charge, and left this to-day for Dharwar. He was met at the station by a large number of Mahomedan and Hindu gentlemen, many of whom decorated him with flowers. Mr. Nurudin made himself very popular during the short time he acted here. Day before yesterday he was invited to a *pan supari* party at the Hindu Club. In the afternoon, he held a reception at his own bungalow, at which the leading Hindus and Mahomedans were present. Mr. Nuruddin very happily availed himself of the opportunity to address a few words counselling amity and kindness between the two great sections of the people.

POONA STEEPLECHASES AND CROSS COUNTRY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 4.

The races to-day were much better. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, including Lord Harris and the Commander-in-Chief. Sixteen started for the paper-chase, including four ladies. Mr. Bentinck came in first, but approached the winning post from the wrong side. Mr. Littleton, who came in next raised objection, which has not yet been decided. Miss Mackenzie was the first lady rider in. The fourth race was a good one, with a very exciting finish. In the first race Mr. Bentinck fell, off Soheil, at the fourth jump, which prevented his winning.

FIRST RACE.—"The New Mahratta Chase."—Rs. 100. Handicap for Arab Galloways. The added money will be given for two starters. Distance—1¼ mile.

Mr Kenna's c a gal Fortunatus, 10st 4lbs, Owner 1
Mr Littleton's g a gal Soheil, 10st 6lbs, Capt Bentinck 2

SECOND RACE.—"The Light Weight Stakes."—Rs. 199. A Point-to-Point race for all horses. English and Colonials, 12st. Arabs and C.-B's 10st. Galloways allowed 10lbs. Horses not ridden by their owners to carry 7lbs. extra, except when two or more horses start belonging to the same owner, the latter riding one of them in the race. Distance, about 3 miles.

Mr Littleton's b aust g Bittern, 12st 7lbs, Capt Bentinck 1
Dr Bull's b aust g Corinthian, 12st 0lbs, Owner 2
Mr Moochool Shah's, b a h Patrol, 10st 7lb, Aga S Shah 0

THIRD RACE.—"The Substitution Point-to-Point Race."—Rs. 199. For Arabs and Country-breds. Horses 11st. Galloways, Arabs 10st. 7lb. C.B's 10st. Ponies 13st. 2lb. and under. Arabs 10st. C. B.'s 9st. 7lb. Winners of any kind of race, value Rs. 400, to carry once 4lbs., twice 7lbs. extra. Distance—about 2½ miles. Entrance—Rs. 5.

Mr Nelson's c ah Cuirassier, 11st, Capt Bentinck 1
Capt Upperton's b a g Punch, 11st., Owner 2
Dr Bull's c c b m Bullfinch, 11st, Capt Baynes 3
Mr Hicken's b c b m Pudding, 11st Owner 0

FOURTH RACE.—"The Cocked Hat Stakes."—Rs. 199. A point-to-point race for all Galloways. 14 hands to carry 12 stone. W. for I. C.-B.'s allowed 7lbs. Distance—2½ miles. Entrance—Rs. 5.

Capt Chapman's b r ag Tip Top, 11st 2lb, Aga S Shah 1
Mr Kenna's g a p Moonshine, 10st 11lb, Owner 2
Mr Littleton's g a gal Soheil, 11st 2lb, Mr Waddington 3
Mr Badcock's g a gal Acorn, 12st, Owner 0
Capt Bentinck's br a gal Belvidere, 11st 11lb, Capt Bentinck 0
Aga Shah Rook Shah's g a gal Redshank, 11st 11lb, Capt Baynes 0
Mr Hicken's br c m m Aileen, 10st 10lb, Owner 0
Capt Upperton's b a p Bashan, 12st 4lb, Owner 0
Capt Gabb's c a p Sherry, 9st 12lb 0

FIFTH RACE.—"The Paper Chase Cup."—For all Comers, a Paper Chase. Distance—2½ miles. Catch weights. 1st Lady, a Silver Cup; 1st Gentleman a Silver Cup. Conditions: Entrance—one Rupee. Competitors must ride to the paper and go round a flag at the furthest point from horse. Post Entries.

Mr Bentinck or Mr Littleton 1
Miss Mackenzie 2

THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 4.

There is no intention on the part of the Government of India for adopting the suggestion for converting the Martini-Henry rifles used in the Native Army into the ·303 bores.

RETIREMENTS.

It is understood that there will be three or four voluntary or rather anticipatory retirements from the establishment of Cavalry and Infantry General Officers before the close of the year. The first of which will promote Colonel Thomas Phillips, formerly of the 18th Hussars. The only General who will be compelled to retire before the end of 1893 is Major-General Lloyd who in December will have been five years, unemployed.

THE RAMPUR MURDER CASE.

Judgment was delivered in the Sawal Singh murder case at Lahore, on Monday. The judges confirmed the sentences of death passed on Kala Singh, Ram Singh, and Shah Mahomed by Mr. Parker, Sessions Judge, Sialkote Division.

FIRE AT THE VICEREGAL LODGE.

An alarm had occurred on Tuesday, at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, owing to the chimney of the kitchen being set ablaze. Fire-engines were promptly on the spot, but their services were not required.

GENERAL LUCK ON INSPECTION TOUR.

General Luck and Staff will proceed from Quetta to Khelat on inspection duty on the 16th instant. Two companies of a British regiment will form the General's escort.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Oct. 3.

The s. s. Java arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 4.

Orient mail steamer Orotava from Australia arrived.

The Italian ship Giava, which left Bombay on the 14th Sept., arrived at Hongkong on the 3rd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	97⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 5-8
Bar Silver	33 7-8

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

The examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court commenced yesterday in the office of the Commissioner and Master in Equity, and will continue for three days. The examiners are Mr. G. H. Farran, Commissioner and Master in Equity; Mr. E. B. Raikes, Acting Clerk of the Crown; and Mr. Jivajee Dinsha Ghandi, of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, solicitors. Out of eight candidates who had applied to be admitted to the examination, the following six presented themselves yesterday:—Mr. Madhavjee Virjee Broker, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga; Mr. Munchersha Bomanjee Chothia, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusjee, and Dinsha; Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Wadia, articled clerk to Messrs. Brown and Moir; Mr. Shripad Khunderao Vijayakur, articled clerk to Mr. Khunderao Morojee; Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Sukhia, articled clerk to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen; and Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Bastawalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th October, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	7	33 p.m.	19	36
Teheran	4	2	39 p.m.	...	19
Suez	4	3	p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 4th October, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	58	...	1
" Karrachee	...	27	...	1
" Madras	...	57	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3.

10 p.m. ... 79·5

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 4.

6 a.m. ... 75·7
10 a.m. ... 82·1
2 p.m. ... 82·7
6 p.m. ... 80·0

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned a grant to regimental European non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army of the concession of travelling with return tickets at single fares on open lines of railway worked directly by the State, when such non-commissioned officers and men are permitted by their commanding officers.

GOVERNMENT have ruled that Indian clerks entertained in Burma may be provided with passage to and from India when proceeding on or returning from leave on medical certificate in a Government vessel, if accommodation is available.

THE Bengal-Nagpur Railway have now determined to accelerate their service from the 15th of October. The journey from Nagpur to Assensole will be shortened by nearly four hours. At the same time a large reduction in first and second class fares is announced. When this reduction comes into force, twenty rupees will be saved on each first class and twelve on each second class fare by going to Bombay via Nagpur instead of via Jubbulpore.

NEWS received at Brussels from the headquarters of the Congo Free State reports that the previous stories concerning the disasters which had overtaken the Von Kercohoven expedition were much exaggerated. The authority of the State has been satisfactorily established beyond the fourth degree of latitude, and good progress is being made with the railway from Matadi to Leopoldville.

NEWS from Uganda gives definite information concerning the long threatened Mahomedan rising, that took place in the middle of June. It was successfully suppressed by the combined efforts of the so-called Protestant and Catholic factions. The Mahomedan leaders were taken prisoners, and one of them, Selim Bey, has subsequently died. For a time all Europeans in Uganda were in considerable danger, but Captain Macdonald's action was energetic, and complete confidence in the Government has now been restored. Sir Gerald Portal did not consider it necessary for him to return to Uganda, and has resumed his journey to the coast, where he is expected to arrive at the end of this month.

As another proof of the falsity of the mischievous rumours circulated occasionally in this or in that Punjab town, says the local paper, that the Muhammadans are contemplating an attack upon the Hindus, we may note that the attitude of the leaders of the Muhammadans of the Punjab is pacific and conciliatory to a degree that does them honour. Lahore, for instance, had been chosen as the place where the Muhammadan National Conference should be held this winter, and it would have been a most suitable time and place, as the opening of the Punjab Exhibition would have brought many Muhammadans into Lahor from all parts of the Province. It was most suitable, too, from a party point of view: as the Muhammadans, being opposed to the Congress, which is also to be held at the same time and place, might have made the occasion an opportunity for an Anti-Congress demonstration. In spite, however, of these temptations they voluntarily abandoned the fixture, for fear that undue excitement and friction might arise between the two communities. We see and hear so much of jealousy and rivalry between the two communities, that it is a pleasure to notice how readily the Muhammadan leaders in the Punjab have sacrificed party spirit to the public interest.

As regards the new time-tables that are coming into force on the North-Western and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways from the commencement of the present month, says the local paper, the recommendations of the Post Office have not been accepted by Government in the Railway Department, and the arrangements sanctioned are open to much criticism. So far as the Umballa-Kalka service is concerned, connection is not provided either with the loop line of the North-Western or the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, and the mails for Sind and a large part of the Punjab, carried by the up Calcutta mail train, are delayed for more than an hour and three-quarters at Umballa. Above Umballa no acceleration has been introduced in the running of this train, and the postal advantages which on acceleration would have brought to Lahore, to Rawalpindi and Peshawur, and also to Karachi, have not been secured. It may be hoped that these arrangements will not be allowed to remain in force, and it is understood that a meeting of Railway and Postal officials has now been arranged for, so that all the questions at issue may be thoroughly discussed with a view to the introduction hereafter of more suitable time-tables.

THE details of the accelerated train service which the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company are about introducing on their main line between Nagpur and Assensole have been announced. Concurrently with this increase of speed, the management, from the 1st of November, are going to bring in a reduction of rates which will make their line a good deal cheaper for the Bombay to Calcutta journey than the rival route *via* Jubbulpore and Allahabad. In fact the first-class and second-class through tickets will be respectively Rs. 92 and Rs. 46, as against Rs. 112 and Rs. 56 by the G. I. P. and East Indian. This is difference enough to form an appreciable consideration to many in these hard times, especially as the time occupied on the journey will be not much longer. If the other route finds its passenger traffic slipping away, it will be only a just Nemesis for the way the present through service is managed. It is almost an insult to the public, remarks a contemporary, that every acceleration on the East Indian main line should be accompanied by a corresponding decrease of speed on the Bombay road.

THE Mahomedans of Lahore intend to hold their annual Educational Conference at Lahore in December, and it will probably fall much about the same time as the annual Congress meeting. There will thus be a great gathering of Mahomedans and Hindus in dangerous proximity to each other, and if the bad blood now existing between the two races continues at feverheat, special precautions will have to be taken by the authorities to keep the peace. It will indeed be a strange commentary on the utterances of Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Naoroji as to the desirability of effacing the British official in India, if the exponents of this doctrine have to be guarded by soldiers and police while they are airing their eloquence and passing resolutions in favour of native administration. We do not say that the riotous scenes witnessed in Bombay will be repeated in Lahore, but there are not wanting signs that a secret agitation is being carried on in the Punjab, in connection with the cow-protection movement, which may have serious consequences this cold weather. It has extended to the Delhi and Umballa districts already, and it may work up further to the north.

SIR SYED AHMED KHAN of Aligarh has addressed a letter to the *Pioneer*, which we reproduce in another column, to deny the statement made by the *Hindu* that he had changed his policy and was supporting the agitation for "Simultaneous Examinations."

DR. J. POLLEN has been appointed Collector and District Magistrate of Ratnagiri. Mr. H. Woodward is to act as Collector and District Magistrate of Kaira, Mr. J. DeC. Atkins as Assistant Collector.

THE death of a theatrical manager who was also the author of over 200 comedies is not a matter of daily occurrence, remarks the *Telegraph*. Such an event has happened, however, with the demise of a man who was never known to the public except by the name of Monsieur Anatole, the proprietor of the oldest, the most gorgeous, and the most magnificently scenic of the Guignols Theatres (*Anglice* Punch and Judy shows), on the Avenue Marigny in the middle of the "nursery" end of the Champs Elysees. Anatole inherited from his father the miniature well-appointed playhouse, a very different thing, as all visitors to Paris know, from the wandering rickety show of the London streets, with its ill-conditioned, hungry-looking Toby, and its noisy one-man orchestra with drum and reeds. Guignol is surrounded by a roped-in space, with little forms for the wealthier of the youngsters who can afford to pay for the accommodation, and there is a strict regulation that, "grown-up people must not sit in the stalls."

INFORMATION has been received in Shanghai of an attack by a mob of native rioters on the Roman Catholic Mission of Lichuen in Hupeh province. The priests were forced to take refuge in one of the Yangtze open ports, escaping barely with their lives.

THE Sanitary Commissioner, Mysore, has reported to the Mysore Government with reference to the Vaccine Institute of that State as follows:—"It is my opinion that the Institute should be made permanent. Vaccination with lanoline vaccine is the cheapest, easiest and most efficacious of all methods of vaccination, as will be seen from the detailed report that will follow. From the figures in the statement enclosed, it will be observed that the Institute may in a certain sense be considered 'Self-supporting,' as reported in my previous letter No. 912, dated the 3rd December, 1892. In addition to supplying the province with as much vaccine paste of uniformly good quality as was required from the use of the Vaccinators, the Institute has been supplying several parts of India and Burma; and abstract report containing the opinions of such of the Medical Officers of these places as have been received is enclosed for the information of Government." "Thus the actual cost per each case, including pay of establishment, is only 3·95 *pies*. *The percentage of success* obtained with lanoline vaccine was, as stated in my vaccination report for 1891-92, 10·18 per cent. higher than the average for the ten previous year, although the vaccinators were then inexperienced in the use of the paste. It is hoped that the results for 1892-93, when compiled, will give still higher percentage."

THE Committee appointed to inquire into the Indian Cantonments question has published a bulky Parliamentary blue book, embodying its report, and also a minority report by Sir Donald Stewart and Sir James Peile, together with a letter by Lord Roberts, dated August 11th last, in which he apologises to the American Missionary ladies, whose statements he formerly contradicted, but now finds to be correct. He believed, he says, that the orders issued to give effect to the resolution of the House of Commons had been everywhere obeyed. In some stations the rules have been strictly enforced, but in others it now turns out that this has not been completely the case. While apologising to the ladies concerned, he thinks it a pity they were not commended to the care of the authorities in India. Had this been done, omissions and short-comings would have been remedied at the time, and a great deal of unpleasantness would have been avoided. The ladies would have found their task considerably lightened and would have been less liable to draw wrong deductions from some of the circumstances coming under their notice, as they would seem to have done from the Committee's report. The Committee find that the rules of 1890 do not accord with the resolution of the House of Commons of June 1888. The tendency of the minority report by Sir Donald Stewart and Sir James Peile is to defend the common sense of the rules of 1890, and to assume that the rerolution of the House of Commons in its intention was not quite so idiotic as it might seem in the light of literal construction.

M. DELONCLE, the French Deputy, who rose to notoriety as the dupe of the impostor Norton and is always ready to distinguish himself by denouncing *perfide albion*, has recently been trotting out the Mengoon Prince as a man who can shake the "British Empire of Ava" to its foundations a contemporary reminds us. He has published a letter which he addressed to M. Lanessan, Governor-General of the French possessions in South-Eastern Asia. The epistle is an interesting illustration of French methods. The Mengoon Prince, a son of the old King Mindon Ming, is under detention at Saigon, to which place he escaped from India some few years ago. M. Deloncle, drawing largely on his imagination, asserts that the Prince's influence has never ceased to preponderate in the Burman Shan States, and he urges M. Lanessan to release him, so that he may raise a revolt against the British Government. From the Mekong to the Irrawaddy, it is said, his journey would be a triumphal march, for no British regiments have yet dared to venture as far as the Salween, "where a few minions of superior officers only have exhibited the uniform of the Queen." The Prince himself is described as being quite ready for the adventure. "All is ready to drive the English away," he wrote to M. Deloncle—or the latter says he did: "I am an army to France should she wish to restore me to that independence which is my right." The Deputy anticipates M. Lanessan's objection, that to release the Mengoon would be contrary to international usage, by arguing that "if the English provoke in the first instance they must bear the consequences, as no agreement need then be observed." What the provocation has been is not indicated, but the insinuation is, of course, that England has interfered in Siam. But for the dense ignorance of French politicians about foreign affairs one would be compelled to believe that M. Deloncle was merely a *farceur*. If the Mengoon Prince were to start to-morrow, remarks our contemporary, on his "triumphal march," he would find on arrival at the Salween, if ever he got there, a few hundred soldiers and military police who would make short work of his following. His name is not one to conjure with in Burma now, and the Shans are assuredly not in the mood to run the risk of having a punitive expedition sent against them.

THE autumn military manœuvres were brought to a close the other day with the march past of the whole of the troops engaged. The operations had lasted ten working days, but two of these, according to the *Times* correspondent, were spent in military burlesque, pure and simple, and he notes with pain that these days of fooling happened to synchronise with the presence on the field of the Duke of Cambridge. Even the more serious business of the campaign is criticised strongly by some daily papers, and a writer in the *Daily Chronicle*, speaking of the rather big fight which came off the other day, goes so far as to say that there was hardly a mistake possible in war which was not illustrated, and in flagrant evidence. It was a day of lessons in the art of how not to do it. An interesting incident of the operations was the employment by the Blues in the second cavalry brigade of the Maxim gun. It is predicted that the result of experience will be a desire on the part of every cavalry regiment to follow their example.

CREMATION is becoming increasingly popular in Paris, and the crematorium erected at the cemetery of Pere-Lachaise has already been found to be too small. Additions are being made, and a third furnace, a large hall, and a columbarium will soon be ready for use. The latter somewhat resembles the Campo Santo of Genoa, and will contain 10,000 receptacles for the ashes. These niches are closed with slabs of marble, on which inscriptions can be cut.

ANOTHER volume of Mr. Anstey's clever dialogues from the fruitful pages of "Mr. Punch" must needs be welcome to all who have any sense of fun or taste for good-natured satire. This companion volume (Longmans and Co.) to "Voces Populi" and "The Travelling Companions" comprises in the first place "The Man from Blankley's," that amusing little drama of society from which the readers of "Punch" have derived so much entertainment. With it are some score of other dialogues from the same pen, many of which are scarcely less well remembered. The collection is accompanied by Mr. Bernard Partridge's original drawings—"admirable illustrations," as the author is generous enough to say, "without which the volume would have lost its principal attraction." Monuments, according to the experience of Mr. Thornycroft, are as popular as ever, but this eminent sculptor has confided to "The Strand Magazine" interviewer the fact that while many persons are anxious to have such memorials erected at once, the wish often dies away. Other sculptors would appear to have had similar experiences. Mr. Thornycroft cites an instance in the case of Woolner, who one day had a weeping widow come to him to make a monument of her lately-deceased husband. The sculptor agreed, and the design was made and approved. Soon afterwards she came again, and said she thought "this decorative figure might be left out." Later on she desired "that figure omitted." At last she suggested that the whole thing might be postponed for the present. She was married again; but she paid the bill readily enough when it was sent in.

OFFERING A BRIBE TO A PUBLIC SERVANT.

DEATH OF THE ACCUSED IN COURT.

THIS was an appeal in the High Court before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton from the decision of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who convicted the accused of abetment of the offence of offering a bribe to a public servant as a reward for showing favour in his official capacity to the accused or other persons—the Sorab Mill Company—and sentenced him to undergo simple imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default three months' further simple imprisonment. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared on behalf of the accused; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, acting Advocate-General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The accused, who was liberated on bail by the High Court, appealed on the following grounds:—That the decision is against the weight of evidence and contrary to law. That the evidence did not prove any abetment of a public servant as alleged. That the probabilities of the case are entirely opposed to any bribe having been offered by the petitioner. That the *alibi* proved on behalf of the petitioner is only got rid of by discarding the evidence of the prosecution as to the time when the alleged bribe was said to be offered. That the uncorroborated evidence of the complainant and the members of his family ought not to have been acted on. That the Magistrate omitted altogether to notice the important discrepancies in the allegations made at the trial and the information originally laid; and the important discrepancies between the evidence of Mrs. Dyer and her son and their respective statements to the police. That the Magistrate having found that the petitioner did not intend to defraud Government in any way ought to have passed a much lighter sentence. That in any event the sentence was much too severe, and ought to be reduced.

Mr. Inverarity, addressing the Court on behalf of the accused, said that he would have to call their Lordships' attention to the circumstances which existed at the time when it was alleged that the bribe was offered, because they said that those circumstances rendered it highly improbable that any bribe would be offered. There were also circumstances which conclusively showed that the accused had no intention of palming off upon Government goods inferior to what they were entitled to give under the contract, and he submitted that that fact would have very material bearing upon the punishment awarded by the Magistrate. The accused was a member of the agents' firm of the Sorab Woollen Mill, which had a contract with Government for the supply of jhools for the year 1892-93, that is, for the previous year. The jhools that were to be supplied during the year were to weigh twelve pounds, the rate for one jhool being Rs. 7-14-0. Before any goods were being supplied, and shortly after that contract was made the mill was asked to supply jhools weighing 14¼ pounds of a larger size. The learned counsel then read a long correspondence that had passed between the Ordnance Department and the Sorab Woollen Mill and also the evidence of witnesses bearing upon the questions referred to in the correspondence and in commenting upon the same remarked that there was nothing in the correspondence to show that they had agreed to supply jhools weighing 14¼ pounds at the same price, the only thing it referred to being as to the pattern of workmanship and not to the weight. The learned counsel here mentioned that since the decision of Mr. Cooper in this case, Government had coincided with their views and had offered to give the eleven annas more for each jhool. The Magistrate himself admitted that they were right in their contention as to the contract and tender, and that under it the Sorab Mill were bound only to supply the three different jhools at the weights and prices mentioned in that tender. The jhools were actually weighed in court, and it turned out that it weighed 14 pounds and 14 ounces by the scales provided by the Sorab Mill. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, having suggested that the jhools had been substituted, witnesses were called who identified the jhools, and it was clear that the jhools weighed better than they had agreed to supply, and that as a matter of fact it was three inches longer than it was required by the contract. The alleged bribe was said to be given on the 4th July, and it was extremely unlikely that the matter being under dispute with Government a few days before that date, the accused should offer a sum of money to a person who could not possibly influence that dispute any way. The question of supplying jhools weighing 12 or 14¼ pounds could not be influenced one way or the other by a man in Mr. Dyer's position in the slightest degree. The case for the prosecution was that the bribe had been offered on the 4th July, and if that was the case, the accused must be under the impression that the bribe had been accepted, because the information was not filed until the 20th July, and therefore the letter written by the accused's firm on the 8th of July that they were bound only to supply jhools weighing 12 and not 14¼ pounds was not consistent with the story of the prosecution. Why should the accused four days after the alleged offering of the bribe write the letter which he did, and which conclusively proved that they were working above board and that their contention was perfectly *bona fide*, and which was afterwards agreed to by Government, themselves who had expressed their willingness to pay more for the jhools required by them. The learned counsel then pointed out discrepencies in the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, as given before the magistrate and the information laid by Mr. Dyer, and remarked that there was no reason whatever for the accused to offer the bribe on the 4th July to the complainant who could have no influence in the matter. The evidence of the offering of the bribe depended entirely upon Mr. Dyer and members of his family, and the way in which Mr. Cooper had dealt with it was eminently unsatisfactory. The accused was sent for on the 11th July by Mr. Dyer to his bungalow at Colaba, who wanted to see him, and there they had, as admitted by both parties, conversation of an innocent description, Mr. Dyer stating that it was during that conversation that the accused admitted that he had given a bribe to his wife on the 4th of that month. There was no one present at the time the conversation took place, and there was nothing, therefore, to corroborate the statement which Mr. Dyer said was made by the accused. The learned counsel then proceeded to comment upon the time fixed by the Magistrate when the accused was alleged to have gone to the bungalow of Mr. Dyer to give the bribe to his wife. The time must be fixed by witnesses, and it was not a safe thing to convict a man upon inferences as to time as was done by the Magistrate in the present case. If it had been suggested by the prosecution that the accused was at the house of Mr. Dyer at half-past nine o'clock, he would naturally have devoted his evidence to that time. It was extremely unfair to call upon an accused to account for his presence at a particular hour and then to fix his going to that particular place at an earlier hour. Mr. Inverarity read Mr. Drewett's evidence, who stated that he saw the accused a little after 10 o'clock, at his mill when it was alleged by the prosecution he was at the house of Mr. Dyer offering bribe to his wife. He (Mr. Inverarity) then referred to the time-table of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and argued that if Mr. Drewett's evidence was to be believed—and the Magistrate himself believed his evidence—the accused could not have gone from Colaba to Dadur within the time deposed to by Mrs. Dyer and her young son. The Magistrate was not entitled to make use of a map, which was not put in evidence, and upon which neither the house of Mr. Drewettnor the mill premises were marked. The actual distance between Mr. Drewett's bungalow on the Nepean Sea Road and the mill was a little over four miles, which could be covered by a horse within the time deposed to by Mr. Drewett, and could land him at Dadur considerably before half-past 10 o'clock in the morning. After reading the evidence of the engineer of the mill who said that the accused was at the mill between 10 and 11 o'clock, the learned counsel submitted that there was a strong body of evidence which rendered it extremely improbable that the accused could have been at Colaba at the time fixed by the prosecution and tendered the bribe. Unless the Court laid down the principle that the evidence of a European was always to be believed and that the evidence of a Native was never to be believed, the statement made by the accused supported as it was by other independent evidence might be disregarded. It was not for the learned counsel to explain why Mr. Dyer should bring such a charge against the accused, but he might suggest that it was not improbable that he might have been induced to do so by some rival firms to get rid of their contract in that way. It was not again unlikely that Mr. Dyer might have thought that he would be blamed for not having found out the light material sooner than he did, or that he wanted to get into the good graces of his superiors by posing as an honest man and one above taking a bribe, and thought that he would probably get promotion by that means. There was again no evidence of the abetment of the offence of offering bribe to a public servant. If they looked at the definition of abetment they would find that they must either engage in a conspiracy to do the same or instigate it. They had never instigated or asked Dyer to take the bribe. If the evidence was to be believed they had asked Mrs. Dyer to give her husband the money, and never asked her to use her influence in any way. The Magistrate himself had found that there was no intention to defraud Government in the matter, and considering that superior goods had been supplied, the offence, if any, was not of such a character as to deserve such an outrageous sentence. Unless the Court was going to take the word of a European against a Parsee there should be no conviction, and he submitted that considering all the circumstances of the case the conviction should be reversed and the accused acquitted. The learned counsel, in concluding his remarks, said that the accused had already been in jail for two days.

Their Lordships held a consultation for a few minutes and then told the Advocate-General that they did not see any reason to disturb the conviction, and wished to know if he had anything to say about the sentence.

The Advocate-General said that he left the matter in their Lordships' hands. If their Lordships had any feeling that the sentence passed by the Magistrate was too severe, he did not like to say anything in order to alter that feeling. Reading the evidence and the sentence passed by the Magistrate, he would only suggest that a fine alone in a case of that description would be entirely inadequate. If their Lordships thought that the sentence of six months' simple imprisonment was too long a sentence it was another matter. He would suggest that the ends of justice would not be sufficiently met simply by the imposition of a fine. The accused was a man of position and resources in Bombay, and the punishment of an infliction of fine would really be no punishment at all. If their Lordships were of opinion that Mr. Cooper was right in coming to the conclusion that the accused was guilty of offering the bribe, even although he might not have the intention of palming off upon Government the goods inferior to those which it was his duty to supply, he (the Advocate-General) submitted that justice would not be met simply by the imposition of a fine. The length of imprisonment was a matter which he left entirely in their Lordships' hands.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that the infliction of a fine would be amply sufficient in a case where there was no fraudulent intention. Any fine inflicted by a Court was sufficient punishment to a man in his client's position.

Their Lordships reserved judgment until after lunch.

When the court re-assembled.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said: We have given full consideration to the very able arguments of Mr. Inverarity, but we are of opinion that the conviction must be affirmed. With regard to the point of law, we held that the fact of money being sent to Dyer through Mrs. Dyer, as an innocent channel would amount to instigation. As to the rights of the dispute with the Ordnance Department, the mills possibly were in the right. But it is clear that there was some friction between the mills and the arsenal. The mills were evidently anxious to get passed the 12 lbs. jhools at tender rates, or get increased rates for heavier jhools. There is, therefore, nothing improbable that a gratification should have been offered to Dyer by a partner in the mills. If Dyer had nothing to do with passing the jhools, how can the interview of 11th July be explained? That admittedly had reference to the jhools. It is clear from Exhibit S (letter of 8th July) that the mills were contending then that the jhuls of thinner material were according to the contract. It is quite possible, therefore, that on the 4th July a partner in the mills sent a gratification to Dyer in respect of these jhools, and on the 11th July had an interview with Dyer on the same subject. No intelligible explanation has been offered to us why Dyer should add to the true story of an interview of 11th July false details as to what passed in that interview, and a false account of the envelope with Rs. 50 reaching him from accused on 4th July and bring his wife and son as witnesses to support this made-up story. We see no necessary inconsistency between Dyer's information and deposition. It is possible that Dyer noticed the badness of the material both on the 26th June and 3rd July. The question then is narrowed to one with regard to the hour at which the accused is said to have called on Mrs. Dyer on the 4th July. Mrs. Dyer, in her examination on the 9th August, mentioned no time. In her cross-examination of 9th September, she said she did not notice the time, but thought accused left about half-past 10 a.m. The boy Dyer did not notice the time. We think that it cannot now be contended that accused was by the above evidence prevented from calling evidence to show where he was between 9 and 10 a.m. on the 4th July. And we think that the evidence of Mr. Drewett, who has nothing to refresh his memory but a pencil entry in a note-book, dated 4th, and the evidence of the engineer, are not sufficient to make it impossible for accused to have been at Dyer's quarters on the morning of the 4th July. It is in evidence that the accused never attends the opening of the office at 10 a.m., and it is quite possible that accused left Colaba at 10 a.m., reaching the mills between 10-30 and 11 a.m. Seeing that Mr. Drewett was deposing to an ordinary occurrence, which happened about eleven weeks previously, that he cannot recall any other circumstance connected with his visit to the mill—not the day of the week, or whether it was wet or f

nonment of six months was reduced to three months. I then went into the compound of the High Court and was talking there with some friends, when I was told that the deceased was in Mr. Davar's chamber. I went there and found the deceased lying on the floor. He was unconscious. Drs. Sethna and Choksey were with him. Dr. Sethna told someone to fetch Dr. Sidney Smith, who came, and after examining him told me that the deceased was dead. I left immediately. The deceased was breathing hard just before Dr. Smith came.

Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash said: I am a merchant and reside at Chowpatty. I was in the High Court to-day when the appeal of the deceased was heard. The deceased was in the Court till tiffin time. I did not see him there after tiffin. After judgment had been delivered I went down and found the deceased sitting in his carriage in the Court compound. As soon as he saw me he got out of his carriage and I told him that his sentence had been reduced to three months. The deceased seemed very nervous, and on hearing the result of the appeal he became tremulous, and I took him into Mr. Dinshaw Davar's chamber. Dr. Sethna and others followed him there. The deceased sat on a chair, and was breathing with difficulty. I told someone to fetch Dr. Sidney Smith, who, on arrival, examined the deceased and found him to be dead.

Dr. Meherjeebhoy Rustomjee Sethna said: I have been the family doctor of the deceased for the last nine years, during which I have had occasion to treat the deceased. Amongst other things, for which I have treated him, has been an affection of the heart, over which he complained of pain. Four days ago I attended him for the same complaint.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said: At 3-30 this afternoon I was sent for to see the deceased, who was lying on the floor of Mr. Davar's (barrister-at-law) chambers. I examined him and pronounced him to be dead. There are no external marks of violence on the body. From the evidence I have heard and the appearance of the body I am of opinion that death was due to sudden failure of heart's action, which could have been caused by a sudden shock, such as the deceased seemed to have had on hearing the judgment passed in his case by the High Court this afternoon. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by sudden failure of the heart's action.

THE MEDICAL DEFAMATION CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your to-day's issue, you publish a letter under the signature of "B. S. Shroff," with reference to the above case brought by me against Cooverjee Cowasjee." From this letter it would appear, that, I am in the habit of addressing-touting circulars to every steamship-owner, that comes into this harbour, whereas Mr. Shroff well knows no autograph letter even was ever written by me since the year 1888, when I wholly discontinued doing even this. Mr. Shroff, on the other hand, has certainly to my knowledge, written some *years* after this date touting letters to captains of vessels, copies of two of which I enclose, signed with the honorific suffix, J. P., after his name; and it is, therefore, rather funny to find him saying "Mr. Munday having addressed letters to steamship companies, I had to send to the same companies, and the others concerned copies of the opinion expressed by the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Lancet*, and the Royal Colleges of Edinburgh on his letter." It is a pity that Mr. Shroff who is so anxious in his vindication of the purity of the profession, should pluck the beam out of his own eye, before he begins a similar surgical operation on the mote in that of his brother. As to Mr. Shroff's previous knowledge of the accused and these proceedings, I must leave that question to the public, and the light thrown on the matter by the evident bias of Mr. Shroff's letter. I regret the necessity of addressing you on this mattter at all, but since Mr. Shroff has chosen to go out of his way to make charges of unprofessional conduct against me, I, in justice to myself, cannot leave the same without an answer.—Yours, &c.,

J. MUNDAY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN G. M. HEATH, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Meerut Command.

LIEUTENANT P. G. TWINING, R. E., has been permitted to revert to the British Establishment.

COLONEL R. A. SWETENHAM is permitted to reside at Dehra and Mussoorie on vacating command of the 27th Punjab Infantry.

MAJOR C. DAWSON, 2nd Dragoon Guards, remains at home on extended leave til 1st March, 1894, and Captain O. Glynn, Middlesex Regiment, till 3rd proximo.

CAPTAIN THE HON'BLE F. R. BINGHAM, Royal Artillery has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Clarke, Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANTS F. W. SHARP and A. J. Haslam proceed home during the ensuing trooping season on completion of their tour of Indian service.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Captain T. R. H. C. Johnstone and Lieutenant H. W. Tompson, Hampshire Regiment; and Lieutenant H. H. F. Parmar, King's Royal Rifle Corps. To 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenants E. O'Brien and E. J. G. Moffat, Royal Irish Regiment.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—23rd Pioneers.—Lieutenant C. E. Lees, from 34th Pioneers, to be Officiating Wing Officer as a temporary arrangement. 25th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant J. Gaisford to be Adjutant. 37th Dogras.—Lieutenant F. J. H. Wynch to be Adjutant, and Lieutenant C. H. R. Coles to be Quartermaster. 2-5th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant F. W. Evatt to be Adjutant.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Colonel H. P. Leach, Sappers and Miners, to Simla till 15th October, on private affairs; Lieutenant J. H. W. Johnstone, Royal Artillery, to England for 4 months, on medical certificate. Captain P. T. Chute, Munster Fusiliers; Lieutenant C. H. B. Higginson, Dublin Fusiliers; and Lieutenant H. J. Thackeray, Highland Light Infantry, to England for 12 months, on private affairs, and Lieutenant L. C. Maclachlan, King's Royal Rifles, for 5 months, and Lieutenant J. Phillips, 1-5th Gurkhas, for 119 days, on private affairs.

WITH reference to the subject of the more practical training of Indian Volunteers by giving them opportunities of practising the defence of the local positions and works in their own neighbourhoods, we are glad to see from the annual report of the Indian Midland Railway Corps that this feature is kept prominently to the front at Jhansi. For the camp-of- exercise in December last the Fort was made over to the Volunteers, who performed all the duties connected with the charge of it. "They were not, however, then able to work the heavy guns on the bastions, and it having been thought advisable to train for this duty, a number of the members of a regiment which has its permanent head-quarters at Jhansi, in order that they might be prepared to take part in all operations of defence, squads of Volunteers belonging to this Corps have, during the past month, been receiving a course of instruction at the Fort in drill with the 40-pounder Rifled Breech-loading Armstrong Guns of 35 cwt. on wooden siege carriages, and already a number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers have been granted certificates by the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery at Jhansi for having passed an examination in gun practice." This is a laudable example of progress in the right direction.

THE London correspondent of the *Scotsman* relates an amusing story. One of the Unionist members who voted in the late Home Rule division has just returned from Montenegro. He had been there once or twice before, and when he went to pay his respects to the Prince he was very cordially received. His Royal Highness protested against his too eager departure. The hon. member must, it was said, remain longer, and enjoy the sport of the country. The Parliamentary exigencies were explained without effect. "I will write to Mr. Gladstone," said the Prince, "and get permission from him for you to stay." The visitor did not dare to smile at this suggestion. His Royal Highness flatters himself that he is a Liberal, and knows all about the British Parliament, and to try further explanation was hopeless. The member, however, persisted. He had the fear of the whip before his eyes, and he firmly declared that he must go. The Prince was disappointed, but by way of solace he invited his visitor to a farewell dinner, which was understood to a great and exceptional honour. It was a Court function. The Montenegrin Ministers were all present. During dinner the Prince waxed oracular. He said he had one great reproach to address to Mr. Gladstone. His Unionist guest thought he had a good fish to go on. The Ministers bowed their heads to listen while the oracle spoke. "Yes," cried the Prince, "Mr. Gladstone has been long in office, and he has done nothing to discover Jack the Ripper."

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. There were also present, the Hon'ble Mr. R. S. Ozenham, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Mr. Grattan Geary, E. B. Carroll, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Balabandra, Mr. Harkissondas Narrotumdas, Mr. K. M. Shrdff, Mr. K. M. Kabrajee, and Dr. Viegas.

REPAIR OF MEAT-VANS.

Letter No. 13067, dated 28th ultimo, from the Commissioner, requested the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the repairing of the twenty-two old meat-vans at a cost of Rs. 6,050 instead of the renewal of the same at a cost of Rs. 13,200 as provided for in current year's budget. The necessary sanction was accorded.

SQUATTERS' FEES.

Letter No. 13004, dated 27th ultimo, from the Commissioner, requested the approval of the Committee, under Section 407 (*b*) of the Municipal Act, to the sale, to Mr. Dhunjibhai Mervanji Daruwalla, for Rs. 350, of the right of collecting squatters' fees from the New Foras Road Market from 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.

The Committee approved of the sale.

PURCHASE OF KEROSINE OIL.

A memorandum No. 13229, dated 2nd instant, from the Commissioner, requested sanction, under Section 72 (3) of the Municipal Act, to the purchase of 1,000 cases of kerosine oil 125° proof test from Messrs. Heptoola Sheik Adam & Co. at Rs. 3-4-0 per case. The purchase was sanctioned.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PAPER.

A memorandum No. 13203, dated 2nd instant, from the Commissioner, reported that a further lot of 4 per cent. Government paper for Rs. 1,00,000, belonging to the surplus cash deposit account, was sold on the 28th ultimo, at 105 per cent. against the cost price of 99¼ per cent.

The sale was recorded and considered most satisfactory.

SERIOUS BREAK AT THE VEHAR OUTLET TUNNEL.

A report was received from Mr. S. Thomlinson, Water Engineer, on the failure of a 42" flanged pipe in the Vehar outlet tunnel, from which the following are extracts:—In the course of his report Mr. Tomlinson said that at about 4 p.m. on the 30th August, a 42" flanged pipe failed in the Vehar outlet tunnels. This liberated a stream of water which might be roughly calculated at fifty millions of gallons per day which passed down the tunnel and then cut for itself a deep ravine into the river Goper below. Fortunately this rush of water had not resulted in any very serious damage to the sluice-house or bridge, the foundation in some places being slightly undermined and the damage had been made good by the building of masonry and filling in with concrete. The lowering of the plug inside the tower so as to shut off the water from the broken section commenced about 6-30 p.m. in his (the Water Engineer's) presence. The winch was carefully handled, but the rush of water was so great that when the plug came to feel the full force of it the chain by which it was suspended broke, the plug went to the bottom and not entering its seat truly, the rush of water continued. The force of the current made it impracticable to do anything more inside the tower or in the tunnel, and steps were therefore taken to lift the strainers outside the tower and to fix plugs in their places so as to prevent water entering the tower. The services of a diver from the Port Trust were obtained through the kind and prompt attention of the Port Trust Engineers and of another diver Mr. Haji Hasan who was in private practice. The strainers were removed during Thursday and the outer plugs were lowered, but did not at first fit truly. The divers' kit having arrived on the evening of Thursday, they were sent down to examine the place which could only be done imperfectly and with great difficulty owing to the velocity of water rushing into the tower. On Friday, 1st September, the higher of the two outside plugs was got into place and the volume of water was thereby somewhat abated and danger of any further damage to the sluice-house was averted. On Saturday (2nd September) attempts were made to get the lower of the two plugs, which was about twenty-five feet below the water, into its place, and these were partially successful. In the meantime hooks had been prepared with the object of catching the central plug and endeavouring to put it into place. On the first occasion the effort was partly successful, and thus enabled the lower of the outer plugs to be partly caulked, still further reducing the rush of water, and on a further attempt the central plug was got almost truly into place and the flow of water in the tunnel was practically stopped at about six o'clock on Saturday evening (2nd September). The work of repair was commenced on Sunday morning, the broken pipe and the one next to it which had been in a damaged condition for many years were removed and replaced and the water turned into the main again on Tuesday morning. The main was tested during Tuesday, and found to be in a satisfactory condition. On Wednesday morning the main was emptied so as to allow of the inspection and cleaning of the sluices at the end of the tunnel and of the proper fixing of the chain for raising the central plug. The central plug was raised, the outer plugs were partly opened, and the usual supply of water was given to the City from about 6 p. m. The outer plugs were entirely removed and the strainers were replaced on Thursday, 7th September. The length of time required to carry out the different operations of raising and lowering the strainers and plugs rendered it necessary that more effective arrangements should be permanently provided, so that in the event of a recurrence of an accident of this nature the repairs might be effected with promptitude and without that risk of damage occurring to other portions of the work which had attended this accident; and he (the Water Engineer) should submit on an early day proposals for securing these objects. He proposed that the centre plug should be secured and operated by three chains instead of one, and that the outer plugs should always be suspended over the outlets within the strainers so that they could be lowered at a moment's notice by gearing provided for each one. Similar alterations should also be carried out at the Tulsi outlet tower, of which the arrangements were similar to those at Vehar. On the morning of the 1st September Pawai water was supplied by gravitation from the 24" and 32" main into Bhandarwada reservoir and the full quantity of Tansa water was supplied to the city. The supply during the stoppage was satisfactory and very little inconvenience was caused to consumers. Very great credit was due to the diver, Mr. Haji Hassan, for the intelligence and courage which he displayed on the occasion, the success of the operations being dependent on him. It was very important, however, that the arrangements should be such as not to be absolutely dependent upon such special courage as had been required on this occasion. The Water Engineer was not able to submit any reasons for the failure of the pipe to which the accident happened. It was working steadily as it had been doing for months before discharging water at fixed heads into the Vehar filters and Bhandarwada reservoir, and the Vehar Lake was at almost the same height as it had been since the month of July. The pipe which failed was one which had been doing duty for fourteen or fifteen years and showed by its fracture no elements of weakness, as far as he had observed, nor could he see any ground for supposing that the somewhat weak condition of the pipe adjoining it which did not fail could have attributed to its failure. In spite of abundant margin of safety always left in cast-iron structures, they did fail from time to time, and that when least expected, and very frequently without there being any strong *a priori* reason therefor.

In forwarding the above report to the Municipal Commissioner, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, said a better arrangement for shutting off the water between the tower and the sluice valve outside the tunnel should be devised, and proposals for doing this would be submitted in due course. It seemed strange that this subject should not have attracted attention long before. Some two or three months ago when he visited the lake the present arrangement appeared to be unsafe, as an accident of a somewhat similar nature had, as he was then informed, taken place twenty years ago. It was his intention to bring the matter to the notice of the Water Engineer, but other pressing matters prevented him from doing so. It appeared to him that all the existing chains and other apparatus should be periodcally tested by the Water Department until some better arrangements were devised and carried out. He agreed with the Water Engineer that it was not possible to assign any reason for the trust.

Mr. E. B. Carroll asked if the pipe was properly supported, because it was difficult to understand how it burst when they were told that apparently it was a sound section? It was a very common thing for pipes to give way when insufficiently supported. Would the Engineer say that the pipe was sufficiently supported?

The Municipal Commissioner said that after an exhaustive enquiry it seemed that the frequent burst on the Arthur Road 27" Tansa Main were primarily due to "free air." It was a singular fact that for four years the section gave no trouble, but since the opening of Tansa it had given great trouble. The hypothesis of bad laying would not apply in that case.

Mr. Kabrajee moved that the matter be postponed for a week.

Mr. Tomlinson, the Water Engineer, then communicated some facts to the Committee.

Mr. Carroll said the only thing that occurred to him was whether the pipe was properly supported. Apparently there was no evidence as the supports were washed away.

Mr. Geary: I think there is nothing to do but pass a resolution that we regret the pipe has burst.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal: What can that avail?

Mr. Geary: Nothing.

The papers were recorded on the motion of Mr. Geary.

A HUMANE IMPOSITION.

A petition was considered by the Committee from Messrs. Hormusjee Nowrojee Bajonjee Jamsetjee and Nuserwanjee Rattonjee regarding the water connection to their stables at Chundanwady. These petitioners had been ordered to lay down pipe water. They pointed out that they had wells which contained sweet water used by the residents of the locality, and that if they were compelled to lay down pipes it would entail great expense. They also drew attention to the fact that one of the petitioners had been fined by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cooper, for not laying down water, whilst a summons against Jaffer Sulliman before Mr. Hamilton had failed.

Mr. G. W. Roughton pointed out that it had never been alleged in this case that the water at the stables was deficient or impure. Dr. Viegas himself stabled his horse in these very stables. There was an ample supply of pure water, and no necessity to compel them to take Vehar water.

Dr. Viegas considered it a hardship to compel poor people to lay down pipes when they had a good supply of water. He did not think the Corporation should try to enhance its revenue in such a way.

The Commissioner replied that the matter had nothing to do with revenue, it was simply a sanitary precaution. He could not disregard Dr. Weir's distinct opinion that there was no stable in Bombay properly supplied with water and he (the Commissioner) had made it a condition of stable license that water should be laid down. That condition, however, he was prepared to relax on satisfactory proof being given that there was a sufficient and continuous supply of water. In the monsoon it often happened that a good supply could be had from the wells, but six months after, that supply might be grossly foul. In the case of Jaffer Sulleiman Mr. Hamilton, the Magistrate, had no power to dismiss the summons, and if he, the Commissioner, had considered it worth while he would have taken the case to the High Court.

The matter was forwarded to the Corporation.

CHEAP WATER FOR PUBLIC GARDENS.

The Committee approved of a compounded water rate at four annas per thousand gallons for the Government Gardens, at Churni Road, and the University Gardens.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

WE hear from a reliable source that the Amir of Kabul has issued orders that Hazara men, women and children, captured during the recent revolt, should be sold to his subjects in Kandahar, Ghazni, Kabul and Jalalabad. State markets have been opened for the sale of these unfortunate creatures as slaves. A merchant who lately returned from Kandahar, states that upwards of ten thousand of these prisoners of war have already been sold in Ghazni and Kandahar and more are expected. Almost every house has a slave now. At Kabul the trade in Hazara slaves is stated to be very brisk. It is the intention of the Amir to recoup the war expenses from the proceeds of the sale of these brave but crushed warriors.

During last week several of the Kandahari merchants at Quetta received letters from their relatives and friends asking them to return to Kandahar without delay. Some of these merchants have left, while others it is believed are prepairing to leave. The object of this sudden call is not known, but it is conjectured that the Amir wants all Pathans trading in Quetta to return to Kandahar, and has ordered those who stood security for them to call them back to their country as soon as possible.

Some of the Kandahari merchants who have a dread of the Amir and his officials are unwilling to return to Kandahar until assurance is given that they would be allowed to return to British India.

It is stated that this time the Hazaras have been beaten by the Amir to such an extent that it will possibly take them several years to be able to organise another revolt.—*Baluchistan Gazette.*

We have indicated more than once of late that the Amir of Kabul is showing a spirit of friendliness in his relations with the Government of India which marks a new departure on his Highness's part. The Indo-Afghan borderland, held as it is by tribesmen who are constantly engaged in warfare, is about as difficult a country to deal with as any in the world. On the one side we have to watch the clans, guarding our frontiers from attack and sending punitive expeditions to punish raiders; on the other the Amir is being constantly appealed to for help against us, and petty Chiefs intrigue with his officials on every possible occasion. A great tribe is only too often split up into two factions, one looking to Kabul and the other to India, as in the case of the Waziris. Abdur Rahman is, therefore, constantly tempted to interfere on the border and to extend his authority over tracts which have hitherto been recognised as independent. Last year at Wana on the borders of Waziristan, and at Asmar on the confines of Chitral and Bajour his troops were in evidence before the tribesmen and much trouble resulted. He, however, eventually stopped operations when remonstrated with and this summer no new developments have occurred. But he has now gone a step further in his desire to show that he desires a thorough understanding. Under his orders cattle lifted from Kuram and taken to Khost have been restored; blood money has been paid to the Turis; and, as regards Chitral, he has the only dangerous pretender to the Mehtarship under surveillance, and has taken precautions to prevent any further intrigues on his part. What he apparently wishes is to discuss—in detail with Sir Mortimer Durand all the causes of dispute on the borderland and to come to a settlement which shall have the important feature of permanence. He has his grievances as well as the British Government, and being of a more suspicious nature than our own officials he has magnified them to a very serious extent. They may disappear in light of the explanation which our envoy is empowered to give him, and his Highness may come to be convinced that the Power in alliance with him desires nothing more than to make his kingdom strong against attack from without and so to strengthen his hands that his personal authority within its limits may be unquestioned. Abdur Rahman has shown himself a strong ruler of the Oriental pattern, and his success in quelling dangerous revolts, has stamped him as man of character and resource. He has now only to place his relations with England on a sound basis to ensure the peace and safety of his dominions for a long time to come. He seems bent upon doing this in a frank and cordial manner, and when the negotiations with Sir Mortimer Durand open in this spirit they may well be expected to have a most satisfactory conclusion.—*Pioneer.*

THE outcry on the part of Staff Corps officers against General Sanford's appointment to the Meerut Command was natural enough, thinks a local paper, though it regrets to see that certain insinuations have been made which were certainly not called for. It is ridiculous to talk of General Sanford's having been placed on the Indian List and thus "got out of the way," in order to smooth the path of a British officer holding a high position on the Staff. Sir George White, we may be quite sure, does not work in that fashion. His aim is to fill responsible posts with the best men available, and in General Sanford he saw an officer well fitted to command a 1st Class District. It may be quite true that he has not commanded even a regiment on service, much less a brigade; but even those who protest against the Meerut appointment, cannot but admit that General Sanford has many of the qualities of a successful commander. He is certainly the finest tactician in India at the present moment. His ability in this respect was acknowledged long ago, for he set the papers on tactics over a long series of years. He is not, and never has been, an arm-chair soldier: the bent of his mind is most practical, and all who came into official touch with him at Army Headquarters, during his tenure of office as Deputy Quartermaster-General and as Director-General of Military Works, were struck by his deep knowledge of the science of modern warfare. A Sapper is of necessity badly handicapped against the other arms of the Service, for he has seldom an opportunity of exercising military command; but this does not mean that the Royal Engineers cannot produce a General. We sympathise with the officers of the Staff Corps in their disappointment at seeing continuous service Engineers placed permanently on the Indian List for Staff appointments and District Commands; but the remedy is in their own hands. They should move to have a larger share of these allotted to them, the present proportion being too small now that a ruling has been given which will increase the number of officers on the Indian List. The answer to this may be that the old Indian Engineers and Artillery are gradually disappearing; but they have not yet come to an end, and meanwhile the Staff Corps officers suffer. The continuous service Engineers will not benefit, save in the individual case of General Sanford, for they will come on a much larger list and will have to wait their turn for appointments. One of them, at least, Colonel Blood, will feel the effect of the change at once, for he becomes ineligible for the British vacancy at Jubbulpore.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

[THIRD DAY.]

ON Wednesday, September 13, the sittings of the Opium Commission were resumed at Westminster, under the presidency of Lord Brassey; the other Commissioners present being Sir James Lyall, Mr. Arthur Pease, Mr. Mowbray, M.P., and Sir William Roberts.

Mr. Benjamin Broomhall, general secretary of the China Inland Mission, was the first witness, and in reply to the Chairman he said that he had not himself resided in China, but the information which he had from time to time received from missionaries in China, in the shape of communications and personal communications, left upon his mind the profound conviction that opium-smoking in its effects was, first, physically, morally, and socially one of the most awful vices that was ever inflicted upon the world; second, that the encouragement given by this country to the opium trade had been in its results, commercially, politically, and morally, one of the greatest mistakes and one of the most serious crimes ever committed by a nation; third, that the rapid extension in China during recent years of the growth of the poppy and of the habit of opium-smoking threatened the very existence of the empire; fourth, that there was absolutely no hope of any effective check being given to the rapid increase of the habit so long as the export of Indian opium was continued; and fifth, that the habit of opium smoking was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, hindrances to progress of Christian missionary work in China. Witness next put before the Commission the reports that had been received from the various provinces of China bearing upon the question. From Yunan the report was that the ravages of opium-smoking in that remote district were very great. The habit undermining the whole structure of society; it pervaded all classes, rich and poor alike, and under its evil effects China, in the opinion of the agent, was being whirled to its ruin. Between 80 and 90 per cent. of the adult male population smoked-opium, and 20 or 30 per cent. of the women. From the western province of Kwei-Chou it was reported that 50 to 70 per cent. of the whole population smoked-opium, and the effects were no less serious than in Yunan. The reports from the largest province of China—Si-Chuen—were of a similar character, but it was said that there it was the poorer classes who were principally affected, the better classes not having given themselves to the habit to such an extent. The opium used in the western provinces of which he had spoken was almost entirely home grown: scarcely any Indian opium found its way into these populous provinces. At the same time it was almost universal to find that the people blamed England for the introduction of opium, and for the spread of the smoking habit and its continuance, because by importing the Indian opium the Chinese Government were unable to check the native cultivation of the drug. There was no doubt that the Indian opium was of far better quality than the home-grown article and was retailed at a higher price. But a large proportion of the population of western provinces never saw any foreign opium, and their denunciation of England was entirely because she had introduced the habit into China. Similar reports had been received from the central province of Shen-si and the northern province of Shan-si. In these provinces nearly three-quarters of the cultivated land was occupied by opium. Now and again the cultivation was forbidden by proclamation, but these proclamations were little more than a dead letter, and the cultivations of the drug was recognised as legal by the imposition of a duty of $3 per acre. As a result of the extension of the habit of opium-smoking the population of these provinces, who were formerly industrious and law-abiding people were becoming in every sense demoralised, and their prosperity destroyed. In these provinces also there was very little foreign opium. He held that the local and provincial governments of China were distinctly to blame for allowing the cultivation, though from time to time efforts had been made to check the cultivation, but had to be abandoned owing to the determined opposition of the opium growers. Other reports from the central provinces stated that the smoking habit was spreading in all directions and was becoming almost universal, to the misery and ruin of the people. Here, too, England was blamed for the evils that were caused, because Englishmen had first introduced the drug. The name of England was hated, and from this cause the greatest hindrances were thrown in the way of the work of the work of the missionaries. One report stated that the habit had become so universal in the large cities that no public protest was now made against it.

Lord Brassey: Does that mean that public opinion in those parts no longer condemned the habit?—Witness: That is so.

The witness proceeded to quote the opinions of the missionaries as to the serious effect the habit was having upon the Christian churches. Their members were falling away daily, as the habit had spread like wildfire during recent years. One missionary expressed the opinion that it would now be impossible for the Chinese Government to check the use of the drug.

Lord Brassey: From what you have said there seems to be no doubt that this rapid spread of the habit had been fed chiefly by the increase in the cultivation of native opium and not by the importation of foreign opium, and that there has been great laxity on the part of the Chinese officials in permitting the cultivation?—Witness: That is so, no doubt but the reason why the cultivation has been allowed is that the Chinese Government found that millions of rupees were going out of the country for the purchase of Indian opium, and in order to keep this money in the country the cultivation of the drug at home was allowed. In his opinion, if the process went on at the present rate, in another fifty years the population of China would be practically destroyed. This seemed to be the opinion of a large section of the people, who believed that it was the deliberate policy of England to thus weaken and destroy the people by opium so as to allow them to seize the country for themselves. It was this belief that had led to the advocacy by certain leaders of the policy of the extermination of Europeans, especially of all English people, in China as absolutely necessary for the preservation of the country.

By Sir William Roberts: It was certainly his strong conviction that so long as the importation of India opium was permitted, the Chinese Government could not take steps, with any hope of being successful, to check the cultivation of native opium.

Lord Brassey: Do you recognise that there has been a great change in public opinion in England on this subject, and that a war China to compel her to continue the importation of Indian opium would never be sanctioned by public opinion?—Witness: I do not believe war would be sanctioned, but at the same time China would not like to run the risk. Further, the Chinese officials believed that pressure would be brought to bear upon them in other ways than by war.

By Sir James Lyall: He had heard of Sir James Fergusson's statement on the House of Commons, but he still thought that so long as we were in India manufacturing and exporting opium in such large quantities, China would take little notice of official declarations of any kind; they would be morally compelled to allow the native cultivation.

Mr. Graham Brown, a lay missionary who had laboured for six years in the city of Lan Chou, the capital of the province or Kan Suh, an inaccessible district in the North-West of China, bore testimony to the terrible effects which the habit of opium-smoking was inflicting upon the people. It was less than fifty years since the first opium-smoker appeared in the district and not more than thirty years since the drug was first cultivated in the district. Now eight-tenths or the adult male population and six-tenths of the married women were given up to the habit. Very little Indian opium came into the province, because the distance from the coast was so great—2,400 miles—and the cost of Indian opium was ten times that of native opium, while the strength was as eight to one. In 1875 a great effort was made by one of the governors to check the habit. He made a practice of slitting the lips of all confirmed opium-smokers so that they could not close over the pipe, and for a time this had some effect, but it had long since worn off, and the habit was spreading more rapidly than ever. Another habit that was having very terrible effects was that of eating the crude opium to ally the craving when the smoker had not time to smoke. In answer to further questions by the President, witness said that no doubt the great source of supply local, but it should be borne in mind that until Indian opium was imported there was no smoking in the province and it was because the importation was allowed that the Chinese Government could take no effectual steps to check the cultivation. He knew of one instance of a very upright Mandarin who took strong measures to stop the growth of the drug, and at the next triennial visit of the Viceroy fifty petitions were trumped up against the Mandarin so as to get him removed from office.

By Sir James Lyall: He believed that if the Indian Government stopped the export of opium, the Mandarins of the Chinese provinces would do their best to put down the habit of opium-smoking, and if they were allowed a free hand he believed it would very quickly be done. It was a fact that Indian opium in China was a luxury of the rich in the same way that French brandy was a luxury in this country, but to follow the analogy it was doubtful whether, if the production of Scotch and Irish whisky was stopped in this country, French brandy would not become a more common drink.

The Rev A. Elwin, who had been a missionary of the Church Missionary Society for twenty-three years in the city of Hung-Chow, spoke of the disastrous effects of opium-smoking on the labouring population. The agricultural labourers as a rule did not give way to the habit, and were physically strong and robust. So far as the artisans of the towns were concerned, who mostly had acquired the habit, there had not been much physical deterioration, but this was only his own experience at Hung-Chow, and he understood that matters were far worse in the inland districts. But there was no doubt that the habit was rapidly spreading in Hung-Chow; there were now more than 1,000 opium shops in that one city. The opium used was nearly entirely Indian.

By Sir James Lyall. He certainly believed that if Indian opium had not been introduced into China there would have been no native cultivation of the drug.

Mr. Marcus Wood, a lay missionary, who had travelled in several Chinese provinces, said the habit of opium-smoking had become very common, not so much perhaps among the agricultural labourers as among the artisans of the large towns. He agreed with the previous witnesses as to the ruinous effects of the habit upon the people, and also as to the fact that the connection of England with the opium traffic made English people hated on all sides and handicapped the missionaries terribly in their work.

By Mr. Mowbray, M. P.: Smokers and non-smokers alike hated England for her connection with the trade. He did not say that the smoker loved the drug and hated the person who had brought it to them, but that the smoker hated the drug itself, and only used it because he was a slave to it. A vast majority of the smokers would be only too glad to be cured of the habit. It was certainly his opinion that if the importation of Indian opium was stopped the native cultivation would be prohibited and the smoking habit checked.

By Sir William Roberts: He thought there was overwhelming evidence of physical degeneracy of the race as the result of the opium habit.

Mr. Fletcher Brown, of the Methodist Episcopalian Church, who had been a missionary in China for ten years, stated that the effects of opium-smoking on the Chinese people was distinctly bad both physically and morally. He had found that England's connection with the opium trade made all Englishmen hated throughout the country. He had often been taunted with bringing the Gospel of Christ to the people with the one hand, while the other he, as an Englishman, was forcing this hated drug upon them. On his return to England he had been entrusted with three petitions to the Queen, signed by over 1,000 native Christians of China, in favour of the discontinuance of the importation of Indian opium into China.

By Sir William Roberts: He did not know that these native Christians had ever petitioned their own authorities; it would probably not be safe for them to do so. It was not the fact that the native Christians were taken under the protection of the European Governments that accounted for the hostility to Europeans. As a rule the missionaries carefully abstained from all interference in native politics.

Brigade Surgeon Pringle, of the Indian Army, gave evidence as to the effect of opium-smoking from the medical point of view. He considered that the habitual use of opium was harmful physically and morally. As to the allegation that opium was taken regularly as a safeguard against malarious fever in the low-lying districts, he said most positively that, so far from being of any benefit for this purpose, it only rendered those using the drug more liable to the disease. With regard to the attitude of the Indian Government on the opium question, as a public servant he would only say that their policy on that subject was so utterly opposed to all that they had otherwise done for the elevation of the people that he could not reconcile it with the object they had in view. As to the danger of interfering with the opium habit from the point of view of creating disaffection, he would point out that far more inquisitorial proceedings were taken with regard to the suppression of infanticide and in other matters than would ever be required in the suppression of opium smoking. He did not deny that it would be difficult to withdraw the use of opium altogether from those who were confirmed users of the drug, but it was possible to remove the temptation to indulge if the facilities for obtaining the drug were removed. He did not say that the habit was anything like universal or even general in India, but it was spreading and was doing great harm.

Lord Brassey asked if the witness had any practical suggestion to make as to Government action in the matter?

The witness said that he would simply suggest that the drug should be cultivated and used only for medicinal purposes, and that this should be done under Government supervision, as was the case with other poisonous drugs. He had no doubt that such a policy would be welcomed by all classes in India, expect, perhaps, in the case of some of the opium-smokers themselves.

By Sir James Lyall: The practice in Indian gaols was to dole out the opium in small doses to confirmed smokers in such cases where the withholding of it would result in danger to life. He believed, however, that opium was introduced into the gaols from outside friends of the prisoners with the connivance of some of the gaolers. Finally, he said that he did not suppose that any legislatation would make men give up opium altogether, but what he was anxious to see was the Government refuse any longer to put facilities for obtaining the drug in the way of the people.

By Sir Willam Roberts: He thought it was perfectly practeeble for the Government to place quinine at the disposal of the people in malarious districts and by that means to remove any pretence that opium was necessary as a medicine.

Dr. Swanson, who had resided for 21 years in the South of China in connection with the Presbyterian Mission, said that up to 1880 there was very little opium grown in his district, but since then the cultivation had extended. He confirmed all that previous witnesses had said as to the terrible effects of opium smoking. He had never met a single Chinese man or woman who did not condemn the habit. The English Government had done nothing but good in China with the single exception of the introduction of opium, and he was perfectly convinced that if this one blot upon us was removed the Chinese people would be more friendly to England than to any other European nation. There was no other remedy except the complete prohibitiion of the export of Indian opium to China. He did not like to speak positively as to what the Chinese Government would do, if that was done, to stop the cultivation in China. Twenty years ago he had no doubt that the Government would have at once stopped it, and even now he thought it would try to do so. At all events, the English Government would then be freed from responsibility in the matter, and would reinstate themselves in the good opinion of the Chinese people.

Mr. Donald Matheson, of the firm of Jardine, Matheson, and Co., who had been engaged for many years in the opium trade with China and was present in Canton during the opium difficulties in 1839 and following years, said that his experience of the evils of opium-smoking led him to the conclusion that the traffic was an immoral one, and he had relinquished business in consequence.

The Commission then adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH OF OCTOBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts all over the country. Readings are highest at Bangalore and Coimbatore, and lowest in the extreme north. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly at Cuddapah and Bombay, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 17° below the normal at Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj and Sholopur, and the minimum 4° below it at Rajkot. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Bangalore (1·52), and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Khandwa, Bombay, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Goa, Mangalore, Cochin, Bellary and Cuddapah. The increase of cloud and humidity shows the probability of local showers in the Punjab, Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A PROPOS of the Gordon Memorial in Trafalgar-square, a replica of which is erected in Melbourne, Mr. Thornycroft tells how it was that in modelling that famous soldier and administrator he was fain to rely entirely on photographic portraits. Being anxious to obtain some personal description of Gordon, whom he had never seen, the sculptor asked Sir Henry Gordon for some information. "My brother," Sir Henry replied, "was a fine soldierly fellow, stalwart, well set-up, and erect, like this," and Sir Henry pulled himself up. The sculptor then went further, and asked a fellow officer of Gordon's. "Oh," was the reply, "rather humpbacked, like this," and he too illustrated his meaning. Having thus obtained "the two widest opinions as to a man's appearance that he ever heard," Mr. Thornycroft finally determined to "fall back upon the photos."

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE AMERICAN SILVER BILL.

THE New York correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on Friday, Sept 8:—A declaration has been issued by the President and Mr. Secretary Carlisle to the effect that no compromise on the Silver Question will be accepted; any other legislation must follow upon an absolutely unconditional repeal of the Sherman

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

An officer of the United States Navy in Europe writes in a private letter to the editor of the "Army and Navy Journal" (New York):—"No doubt you have been posted regarding the movements of the British and French fleets last month. I have seen the two, and the general opinion among our naval officers is that the French have better organisation for battle and concentration than the English. Their ships, for fighting purposes, are better than the British, and their torpedoboats away ahead of anything. We saw the squadron of the North at work at Cherbourg. The British system of getting their men together from the coastguard is very fine. I saw a ship come into Queenstown with but a skeleton crew; 300 coastguards men arrived next evening (within twelve hours), were taken off at once, and every man knew his duties aboard ship. The ship was coaled and off to sea inside of twenty-four hours. I tell you these French are ready for war, and having but few ships abroad, they have their whole fleet to work with."

Is it not time that the Admiralty ceased to make the steam trial of ships when they are below their maximum draught? Cross a service paper. The Resolution, for example, was not down to her normal load-line by three feet when she made her trial last week, and the displacement the engines had to drive was a long way from that which they will have to send along on actual service. We do not yet know how far it is true, but a Sheerness correspondent tells us that this is among the reasons that the torpedo gunboats make one speed on trial and another in the manœuvres. We should like to learn whether private firms make it a practice to accept machinery on trial when the ships are not down to their proper load draught. The Resolution, with natural draught in the stokeholds, realised more than her contract horse-power and speed last week. Would she have done so if the ship had been immersed the extra three feet, with all that means in the additional bulk to be driven through the water?

The authorities of Kansas State University at Topeka have (says Daiziel) perfected a telephone which can be used for communication between vessels at sea. Experiments which were made in the Atlantic Ocean during the summer months show that the instrument can be worked successfully, and that it will be of great service to the shipping community. Incoming vessels will be able to report at New York, for instance, twenty-four hours earlier than at present.

Commenting on the successful launch of the cruiser "Charles Martel," the "Liberte" says:—"The calculations of French naval architects have ever been made with the utmost precision, and the works of the Academy of Sciences will show how much attention was paid to this matter in the days of the Monarchy. It would be absurd to say that the English do not no how to build ships, but they have not the same mathematical faith in the result of calculations. They leave much to chance and to empiricism, and the catastrophes which have occurred to their navy are the consequence of this carelessness and contempt of mathematical laws."

The attempt to complete the trials of the new torpedo-gunboat "Renard" at Sheerness was unsuccessful, owing to the high sea which was running, in consequence of which the vessel had to return to harbour after an hour's steaming. The anchor and armament trials were, however, satisfactory. The "Renard" has just been completed by Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead, and is of the same displacement and armament as the torpedo-catchers of the "Jason" class, but is not so powerfully engined. The speed contracted for is to be 19·25 knots under forced draught. In the opinion of many critics it is a mistake to build more vessels of this class, as the money sunk in these comparatively slow boats would be much better laid out in vessels of similar size but of higher speed. It seems absured to speak of a vessel that can be driven at over nineteen knots being comparatively slow; but events move rapidly, and now that a speed of twenty-seven knots has been proved to be practicable, it seems probable that shortly no lightly-armed gunboat will be of any use which cannot exceed twenty—

Some remarkable results were obtained at Le Creusot the other day, when a specimen of some nickel-steel armour plates made for the Russian navy was tested in the presence of some members of the Russian Naval Commission. Four Holtzer projectiles of chrome steel weighing 317 lbs. apiece were fired at a four feet square target painted on the plate, with a striking velocity varying from 1,923 foot seconds to 2,001 foot seconds, with the result that in every instance the projectile was more or less broken up, and in no case was the plate perforated, the greatest penetration being that of the first round, which penetrated 14·1 inches, the striking velocity of this round being the greatest. When the back of the target was examined after the completion of the practice, low swellings, the highest being only 1·7 inches, were found behind each point of impact, but no cracks were discoverable, except some very fine ones caused by the first and second shots. We may presume that the plate which stood such severe tests was made of steel treated with nickel by a similar process to that known as the Harvey process, used in making the Vickers-Harveyed nickel steel plates. The invention of this manner of treating armour plates has given a fresh lease of life to the armour-clad ship, as so far no projectile has been discovered which will not be broken up on the hard surface of these nickel steel plates. The trials above described were considerably more severe than any which our armour plates have been put through on the "Nettle" at Portsmouth, but the benefit of the experiments at Le Creusot is not likely to be thrown away as far as we are concerned.

Admiral Colomb is still busy endeavouring to keep the memory of the "Victoria" disaster green in the memory of the public, with the object that the lessons to be learnt from this tragedy should be properly appreciated. "One of Admiral Tryon's late Captains" entered into a controversy with the Admiral in the columns of the "Times," but from Admiral Colomb's last letter it appears that they were at cross purposes, as Admiral Colomb readily admits that no amount of theoretical training can supersede the confidence and practical experience only to be gained by constant practice in the close manœuvring of fleets.

Sir E. J. Reed also is on the war path, and speaking at Elswick gave it as his opinion that our naval position is most unsatisfactory, and that "there might be a rude awakening coming." He believes that we are too nearly balanced with a single foreign Power to make us in a safe or satisfactory condition. In this most people who have taken the trouble to look below the surface, as far as naval matters are concerned, will agree with him, but the majority have begun to despair of ever being able to impress the real state of things upon the public, who are only too ready to fall into a panic when an alarm of war arises, only with the result of relapsing into lethargy when the scare is over, having probably meanwhile wasted large sums of money on misdirected efforts to increase their strength. An instance of the extraodinary apathy with which the nation regards matters of first-rate importance from a naval point of view is furnished by the state of Gibraltar, to which we alluded last week. Sir Samuel Baker, and others whose opinions are worthy of consideration, have since written endorsing every point raised by Mr. Arnold-Forster; nearly all naval experts are of the same opinion, yet it is very much to be feared that nothing will be done, and that the usual policy of drift will be adhered to.

It has been recently notified that infantry soldiers who are clerks, bakers, or butchers, can be attached for the last three months of their service to the Army Service Crops to test their capabilities; if found qualified they will be passed into the reserve of that crops, which they will join on mobilization, in which case they will receive higher pay than they would otherwise be entiled to. From this it would appear that there exists a certain scarcity of men of these trades in the Army Service Corps.

A new Royal Warrant issued with Army Orders for September provides that a man who has gone to the reserve after seven years' service with two good conduct badges may, within one year, be re-enlisted, and count all his former unforfeited service, on his refunding any deferred pay he may have received. This fatal blot on this warrant, which will prevent it from having any good effect whatever, is the proviso that the soldier must refund his deferred pay. The deferred pay has been fairly earned by the soldier, and its primary object is to support him on re-entering civil life till he is able to obtain work; if he fails to get work we can understand his anxiety to get back to the service, but this he cannot do honestly, as the fatal bar in his way is that he has spent his deferred pay, so he will probably be driven to fraudulently enlist under a false name, as men are now doing every day. We quite appreciate the difficulty of the authorities, who fear, and with reason, that if men were allowed to take their deferred pay at the end of seven years, spend it, and then return unquestioned, that the practice would become general, and that men would go for a short time to the reserve with the full intention of returning after a good spree. We would suggest to the authorities a modification of the above order which would meet the case: let men qualified as above return within one year without refunding anything, but on re-enlisting let it be understood that they will cease to earn any more deferred pay. If this were done, men would hardly care about losing five years' deferred pay for the sake of a spree, and it would only be the man who had honestly failed to get work who would return to the ranks.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Baroda 2,022 tons, Captain L Doher cleared yesterday for Madras and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain T W Lockyer, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 58 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—OCTOBER 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date Agent.
A	Clan Alpine	1383	Walker	Antwerp, &c	15-10 F Muir
B	City of Dunda	2612	Halley	Livpl	7-10 Sir C Forbes.
C	Calder	400	Lockyer	P Gulf	4-10 B&P S N Co
E	Braunfels	1922	Tegge	Karachi	8-10 Glade & Co
G	Sir Lancelot	836	Brebner	Mauritius	V Ebralm & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri .....543 Fakeer.....Bhownugger...1-10 Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date Agent
3	R. Rubattino	3044	Marseilles	Genoa	18-10 Barboro
4	Peshawar	2136	Jephson	London	7-10 P & O Co
5	Sutlej	2194	Worcester	China	5-10 P & O Co
6	Teheran	1515	Cole	China	5-10 P and O Co.
7	Nevasa	1951	Brown	Calcutta	M Mackenzie
8	Orion	1760	Orlando	Trieste	9-10 A L S N Co
9	Baroda	2022	Doher	Calcutta	5-10 J Mackintosh
13	L. Hall	2578	Collins	Karachi	E Bates
15	Bormida	1492	Ansaldo	Karachi	8-10 C Barboro

MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.

La Seyne .....2218 Blanc .....Aden .....12-10 A Simeon

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Locksley Hall s I. G. T. S. Patrick Stewart	Collin Townsend	Liverpool, Sept 8. Karachi, Oct 1.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Karagola s Dufafero s Calder s	Robertson Cormack Lockyer	Karachi, &c. Singapore, &c. Jedda, &c.

The steamer Baroda, Captain Doher, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Madras and Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Orion, for Trieste, &c.,
" R. Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.
" Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.

CALCUTTA

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
29 Fazilka s .....Lovell .....Mauritius, Sept 9.
Lord Ripon sp .....Butler .....New York, June 6.
30 Maharaja s.....Craig .....Rangoon, Sept 21.
Pundua s .....Naller .....Singapore, Sept 13.
Madagascar sp .....Duniop.....Philadelphia, June 9,

DEPARTURE.
Sept. 30.—Steamer Mira.

DILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

FROM GLASGOW.
Scindia s—20 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Clan Fraser s—25 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co
Clan Macnab s—65 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee

FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Alpine s—11 cases perfumed spirit, &c, B Smith and Co

FROM LONDON.
Adowa s—25 cases wine, Cutler, Palmer and Co
Peshawur s—2 qr casks brandy, Nusserwanjee Dossabhoy

FROM HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels s 6 hogsheads brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 2 hogsheads rum and 2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.
Gutenfels s—4 cases glassware, A Jan Mahomed
Rheinfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee

FROM CHARENTE
Branksome Hall s—100 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co

FORM ANTWERP
Baria s—6 cases soap, A Tyabally

FROM TRIESTE
Gisela s—1 hogshead brandy, Maneckjee Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Dundee s—330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 44 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 32 bales wool, G H B Forbes and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 65bales wool, Nursey Khatao; 450 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 101 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons; 60 bales wool, C Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.
Peshawur s—33 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 17 cases indigo The Bombay Co; 655 cwts wheat bran, N Ruttanjee; 23 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 37 bales skins, N Futehally and Co; 280 cwts myrabollams, A Mogjee; 7 bales skins, S Dharamsee; 18 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 750 lbs tortoise, shell, N Mianee; 51 cwts cress seed, G M Lallkikasan and Co; 10 cwts hurdecan, 18 cwts kurnola, and 2,251 lbs nutmeg, M J Assoo; 5 cwts nutmeg, A Mogjee; 30 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co.
Skerryvore s—200 cwts hingda, M Laljee; 62 cwts gum, A Toolsedas; 45 cwts mother-of-pearl shell, H F Khaoky.

FOR TRIESTE.
Orion s—230 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 225 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR ODESSA.
Orion s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Orion s—200 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 2,000 cwts casterseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,022 cwts castorseed, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.
R Rubattino s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 5,000 cwts old iron rails, Shaisett and Co; 4,014 cwts rapeseed, and 3,520 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.
R Rubattino s—2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.
Clan Alpine s—16,652 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 200 cwts methyseed, 100 cwts nigerseed, and 201 cwts cress seed, A Blascheck and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, and 2,661 cwts groundnut, E D Sassoon and Co; 10,014 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 300 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA
Chupra s—235 bales cotton, R Lachimandas; 285 bales cotton B Hurdial.

FOR HONGKONG.
Teheran s—125 cwts onions, Ally M H Khumissa; 250 cwts onions, S Mahomed; 176 cwts kismiss, M Dawoodbhoy.
Sutlej s—134 cwts fishmaws, and 13 cwts peacockfeathers Quan Lun Exoe; 15 chests opium, F M Chinai; 44 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 238 chests opium, L Chuttoo; 2 chests opium, P F Talati; 64 chests opium, N J Abraham; 20 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 17 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 3 cwts moyeeteeth M Dadabhoy; 5 cwts rexoockfe thers, R Fazal; 13 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 1 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 4 chests opium, J Moolchand,

FOR SHANGHAI.
Sutlej s—64 chests opium N J Abraham; 115 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 60 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 70½ chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 245 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 75½ chest opium, E Noordin and Co; 17 chests opium, F M Chinai; 10½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 4 chests opium, R Buldevdas; 41 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 10 chests opium, F Hukmichand.

FOR KOBE.
Teheran s—25 bales twist, Alliance Cotton, Manufacturing Co.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
579-91—Edgelow and G—Manockchand Nagsey vs T S Weir and others—Crawford B and Co
299-92—Dikshit and H—Bajee Succaram Dighey vs Jaggonath Antoba—In person
62-92—Tyabji and D—Ashabai vs Halimabai—In person
595-92—K D Shroff—Kassibai vs Sitaram Ragoba Moray and another—J C Cama and In person
Defended New Long Causes
302-93—J C Cama—Soochanbai vs Cooverbai—M N Sakiatwalla
283-93—Daphtary and F—Iswardas Kissondas vs Vussonjee Heerji and others—Munsuklal D and J and P G S
369-93—Matubhai and J—Joongersey Morarji vs Girjashunker Vaziskunker and another—Little, S N and B
Postponed Long Causes.
203-93—V M Pakvasa Dwarkabai vs Moroba Heerjee and others—Payne G and S.
251-93—Ardesir H and D—Jadia Runchord Manchund vs Jadia Ambaram Manchand and another—W M and J and Bicknell M and M.
623-92—WM and J—Baljee Gunputrao Dhairyavan vs Eknath Hamajee and others—Little S N and B.
257-92—M N Sakiatwalla—Narayen Janardhen Chatre vs Tricumdas Kursondas and another—Dikshit and H.
434-87—Edgelow and G—Hurgowandas Kooberdas vs Joonus Hajee Ahmed—Bhalshunker and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE STARLING.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
209-93—Edgelow and G—Merwanjee Hormusjee Dubash vs Awabai and others—Thakurdas, D and C and P, G and S—Part heard.
57-93—Brown and M—John Morton Droman and others vs Narrondas Toolsidas and others—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
19093—Edgelow and G—Thribhowandas Ruttonjee Mody and others vs Gangadas Tricumjee and another—Bhatshunker and K—Part heard.
363 88—Craigie, L and O—Kesowjee Damodher Jairam vs Wagjee—Little, S. N and B.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 30th September, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffi. Coachin Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,44,954	3,71,822	7,478	5,24,254
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 miles ..	..	..	..	4,52,957
Increase				Rs. 71,298

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 3.
Palin, 2nd Lt, Bo, K O Y L I, on leave, from Poona.
OCTOBER 4.
Southey, Lt, 7th Bo Lancers, off furlough, from England.
Rattray, Lt, Bengal, 26th P I, off furlough, from England.
Cheseney, Capt, Bengal, 18th B I, off furlough, from England.
Kirkwood, Lt, Bengal, 4th Infantry H C, to appear before Medical board from Arrungabad.
Thomas, Col, Bengal, G List Infantry, permitted to reside out of India, from Lucknow.
Richardson, Lt, Bengal, on leave, from Deolali.
Cotham, Lt, 5th Bo Cavly, off leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 4.
Halles, Lt-Col, Bengal, 6th Infy, from leave, to Calcutta.
Armstrong, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Hyderabad Sind.
Clark, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on transfer to Karachi.
Tringle, Capt, Bengal, R E, on duty to Quetta.
Tandy, Lt-Col, 25th Bo Rifles, off leave, to Poona.
Kerr, Lieut, Bengal, Gordon Highrs, off leave, to Subaltu
Maclachlan, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, 3rd Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Peshawur.
Sproule, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st East Surrey, on duty, to Agra,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 5th October.

During the ensuing season the 1893 Drill Book will be used, Officers are requested to provide themselves with this Book.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

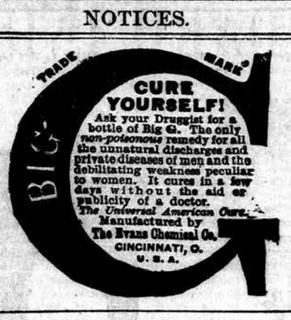
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 5th October.
1 The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head Quarters.
Friday, 6th instant 6-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.
Nesbit Road, Head Quarters.
Friday, 6th instant 8-30 p.m.—25 pr gun drill.
2. The third "Cinderella Dance," will be held at the Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters, on Saturday the 7th instant, commencing punctually at 8-30 p.m. The subscription is Rs. 2, and on payment of this amount any member of the Corps can obtain an admission ticket for himself and two ladies from either of the undermentioned.—Sergt-Major S W Chart, Victoria Terminus G I P R; Sergt-Major J Beckerley, Messrs. Treasher & Co, Ld, Fort; and Sergt J J Marsland, Byculla Iron Works. Tickets for an additional lady or ladies will also be issued at the nominal charge of 8 annas each. Owing to the limited accomodation the dance is strictly confined to members of the Corps and their lady friends. Light refreshments will be provided for ladies free; Gentlemen paying for what they may require.
N.B.—No tickets will be issued after to-day the 5th October.
By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS
BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.
The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—
Hill Depots—Kasauli—Major H C Harford, 2nd Battn Wiltshire Regt, to be Comdt, vice Major Collins who vacates on proceeding to Malta to join the 2nd Battn of his regiment.
Bengal Sappers and Miners—Major J C Tyler, R E, to be Supt of Instruction, vice Major M C Barton, R E, whose tenure of appointment has expired.
32nd Bengal Infantry—Surgn-Capt E Jennings, to the medical charge of the Regt, vice Surgn Capt T Grainger.
1st Battn 4th Gurkha Rifles—Surgn Major G Griffiths, from the medical charge of the 3rd Beauchamp Cavy to the medical charge of the Battalion, vice Surgn-Major G H Peevor.
This transfer is made solely in the interests of the public service.
Lieut-Col H D Wade-Dalton, 2nd Battn, Middlesex Regt, will be placed on retired pay on completing four years' service in command of the Battn; and he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.
Capt C H Kilner, R A is directed to proceed from Meerut to Fyzabad; and join the 46th Field Battery into which he has been promoted.
Military Works Dept—Capt L P Chapman, R E is transferred from the Madras to the Bombay Command.
On completion of his course of instruction in the Telegradh Dept. Lieut R E Greer, R E is transferred from the Bombay Sappers and Miners to the Military Works Dept, and is posted to the Meerut Command, Chakrata.
Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut A H Pitcairn, Seaforth Highlanders, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his regiment to which he has been removed.—To travel at his own expense. The leave to Australia on private affairs, granted to Capt and Adjt E D White, 2nd Battn, Oxford L I is hereby cancelled.
The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—
18th Hussars—2nd Lieut N St V R Ssewart, for 9 months, on medical certificate.
2nd Battn R W S Regt—Capt G F Ellison, for four months, on private affairs.
Attention is invited to the programmes of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association for local and central meetings, 1893, now being circulated.
The local matches open to the British and Native Armies and Volunteers may be fired on any ten days between 18th Sept and 25th Nov. The central meeting, open to teams and individual competitors, will be held at Meerut from 14th to 21st Dec.
General Officers Commanding, and Officers Commanding Corps are requested to do all in their power to ensure the success of local meetings, by granting leave to competitors both for practice and competition, and by arranging for District or Regimental local meetings, under the superintendence of competent officers. Although it is no longer necessary for competitors to qualify at local meetings to enable them to shoot at Meerut, yet the success of the central meeting depends mainly upon local meetings being well attended and supported.
The Commander-in-Chief is desirous that the local and central meetings should be as successful and popular as they can be made, and to this end the programme has been entirely revised agreeably to the wishes of the majority of regiments and competitors in the Presidency. The work of local secretaries has been greatly reduced, and local committees are, as far as practicable, permitted to regulate the conduct of their own meetings.
Range accommodation will be provided at Meerut for about 300 British and 300 Native Army competitors, and His Excellency trusts that if the advantages offered by the Association, both to corps and individuals, are widely circulated, the whole of this accommodation will be utilised.
A free issue of ammunition is sanctioned for corps competing in either the local or central meetings, on the following scale, and, must be drawn regimentally:—
500 rounds per Battery of Artillery.
2,000 " British Regiment.
1,200 " Native Regiment.
Any ammunition required in excess of this free allowance may be wit drawn from regimental magazines and replaced on payment.
The Government of India have sanctioned temporary leave, admissible under Army Regulations India, in the case of officers attending the central meeting, to cover the period of the meeting and the journey to and from Meerut.
With the approval of the Government of India, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following officiating appointments in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter Master General's Department:—
Capt A J W Allen, Depy Assist Qr Mr Genl, to officiate as Assist Qr Mr Genl, vice Colelles on duty with the Political Mission to Kabul.
Capt A A J Johnstone, Staff Captain, to officiate as Deputy Ass st Qr Mr Genl, vice Capt Allen.
The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following officiating appointment in the Intelligence Branch of the Qr Mr Genl's Dept:—Lieut R A Browne, Border Regt, to officiate as Staff Lieut, vice Capt Johnstone, offg as Depy Assist Qr Mr Ge eral.
The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of H R H the Commander-in-Chief:—1st Battn King's Rifle Corps—Lieut L C Maclachlan to be Adjt, vice Lieut N N Bedingfeld whose tenure of the appointment is about to expire.
The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—
5th Bl Cavy—Lieut H J M Macandrew, Sqdn Officer, to be Adjt.
2nd Bl Lancers—Lieut L L Maxwell, Supernumerary on the Establishment of the Regt, to be Sqdn Officer, vice McConaghey, seconded for employment in the Political Dept
8th Bl Infy—Capt G S Goldsmid, Offg Wing Commander, 9th Bl Infy, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Hewett, seconded for employment as a Cant Magte in the N-W Provinces and Oudh,
10th Bl Infy—Capt H F T Macartney, Sqdn Officer, 11th Bl Lancers, attached to the 20th Punjab Infy, to be Wing Officer, with effect from date of joining, vice Cazalet deceased.
(Capt Macartney will be graded in the regiment above Lieut C F V S Venner.)
18th Bl Lancers—Lieut P E Ricketts, Supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment to be Sqdn Officer, vice Campbell seconded for employment in the Burma Military Police

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.
(*Punjab Gazette.*)
Mr W R H Merk, C S I, Officer on Special duty, Kurran, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month and four days.
Mr G E F Bunbury, Offg Depy Commr, Kohat, is placed on special duty in Kurram, vice Mr W R H Merk, C S I.
The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint the Officer Comdg the Native Cavy Regt stationed at Umballa for the time being to be a Forest Officer in respect of Bir Chhapar (or Dhantaurli) and Bir Sujra which have been declared to be Reserved Forests.
The Rev G E Nichols, Chaplain of Simla, has obtained privilege leave of absence for six weeks.
Mr C A. Barron, Assist Commr, is transferred from the Sialkot to the Lahore Dist.
Mr P J Fagan, Assist Commr, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade, vice Mr E D Maclagan confirmed as Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept.
Lieut H S Fox-Strangways, Assist Commr, Hazara, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 1 month and 21 days.
The services of Mr R M Dane, Depy Commr, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept.
The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Mr C H Atkins, Assist Commr, Murree to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories included in the Govt of the Punjab and its Dependencies.
Lieut-Col D P Masson resumed the command of the 1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps relieving Major S S Corrigan. The unexpired portion of Lieut-Col Masson's leave is hereby cancelled.
Mr W J A Bird, Ex Engr, 4th grade (temporary rank), attached to the Delhi Division Western Jumna Canal, is allowed furlough for one year.

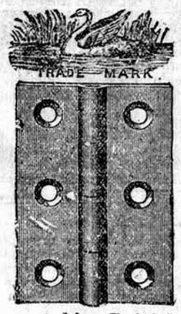
(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)
The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India permission to return to duty:—Mr R Scott, Dist and Sess Judge, within period of leave.
Surg.-Maj J C C Smith, Civil Surg, Budaum, furlough out of India for seven months.
Munshi Girja Dayal, Depy Collr, Partabgarh, leave on medical certificate for three months.
The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—Mr J Nugent, Depy Commr, furlough for one month.
The undermentioned officers have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India permission to return to duty:—Mr J Nugent, Depy Commr, within period of leave, Mr E T Lloyd, Jt-Magte, within period of leave,
With the previous sanction of H E the Govr-Genl in Council Mr F Luker is appointed Supdt, Govt Press, N-W P and Oudh.
Mr C O Leggatt, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Lucknow, on being relieved by Mr A McMillan, to be on special duty as Addl Sess Judge, Saharanpur.
Mr J H Simpson, Offg Magte and Collr, Jaunpur, on being relieved by Mr C W Whish, to the charge of the Kiriwi subdivision, in the Banda district.
Mr A McMillan, Dist and Sess Judge, on return from furlough, to the Lucknow Judgeship.

NOTICES.



KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England.
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy oils or chemicals, but are sold at the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the free Samples. Purchase Direct, and save 50 to the Shilling. Mention this paper.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

"Oh! I wish he'd break one!"
SCENTS FOR THE SEASON.
FRAGRANT. REFINED. LASTING.
LUNDBORG'S FAMOUS PERFUMES.
The sweetest, most delicate, and most natural floral essences ever distilled.
EDENIA, SWISS LILAC, GOYA LILY, ALPINE VIOLET.
FASSETT & JOHNSON,
Manufacturer's Agents,
32, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle or the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON & SONS'
(DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" Very Old
BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKY.
Please see you get it with
Metal Capsules { BLUE . One Star. PINK . Two Stars. GOLD . Three Stars.
TREACHER & Co., Ld., and all Wine Merchants.
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—
C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN

Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.
Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, *Penang.*

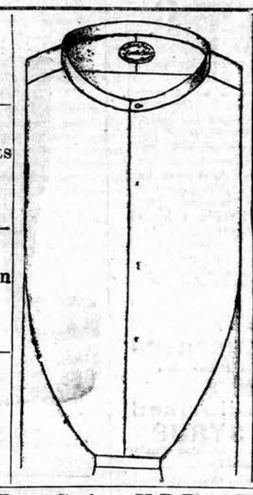
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS
All Longcloth
Rs. 18 for 6.

SHIRTS
Longcloth Linen Fronts and Wrists
Rs. 24 for 6.

SHIRTS
Longcloth Finest Linen Fronts. &c.
Rs. 30 for 6.

SHIRTS
Dress Extra quality Fronts, &c.
Rs. 33 for 6.



SHIRTS
Best French Cambric
Rs. 24 for 6.

SHIRTS
White Gauge Flannel
Rs. 39 for 6.

SHIRTS
White Silk
Rs. 10-8 each.

SHIRTS
Colored Striped Si
Rs. 11-8 each.

PATTERNS FREE. Cash or V.P.P. PATTERNS FREE.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Agents, Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Diseases, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIE'S
Elixir & Pills
have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.
The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.
Wholesale : PAUL GAGE, M. D
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous,
Syphilitic
Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory Iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
GUERNDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Scrofulous Cachexia,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
And the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras : Barrie & Cº; *Bombay* : Kemp & Cº; *Calcutta* : Dumaine
WHOLESALE : PARIS, J. ESPIC
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

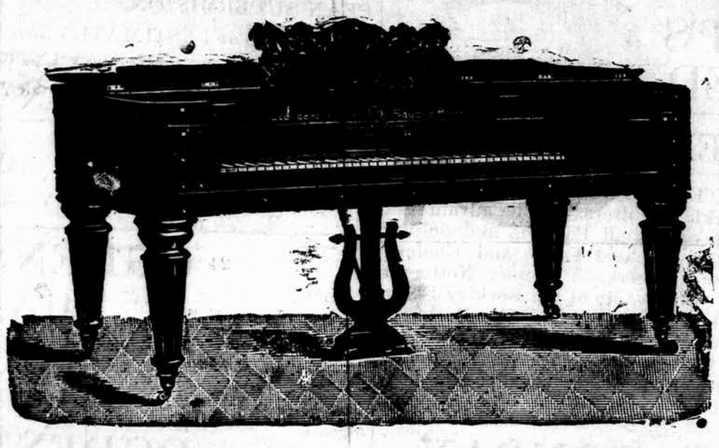
LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorragic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to
Favrot, Brou and Gould
Pharmacien, 102, [illegible]u, PARIS
Wholesale and Ind[illegible] & Co., Ld., 7, Eli[illegible]

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,



MANUFACTURED BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART, HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK (COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS)
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank. It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.
The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.
DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH. POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT, are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... { Cash Rs. 875 / For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month. / For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool...	„ 18	Set of Crystal Insulators	„ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

To the Sole Agents—MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICES.

Train your Moustache in "the way it should go."

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.,
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-.

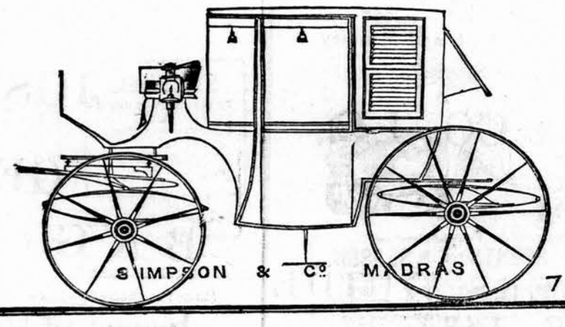
No more ASTHMA
nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN Jr, at Poona.

SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.
PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-.
Double, 26/-, 30/-, and 33/-.
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 80 Years.
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA
The Best and Purest COCOA

ESTABLD. **SIMPSON & CO.,** 1840.
COACH BUILDERS,
MADRAS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.



CIRCULAR OR ANGULAR FRONTED BROUGHAM.
To seat 4. Completed in best style.
CLOTH and MOROCCO LINING.
Price, Bombay..... Rs. 1,360, nett.
„ Coupés .... „ 1,260, „
201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME
ON
Automatic Knitting Machines.

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.
A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.
Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.
New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.
SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.
A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."
Automatic Knitting Machine Co.,
67, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON.
Agents: HYIM and DAVID, Bruce Lane, No. 4, Fort.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

SODA WATER MACHINERY
AND ALL
APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:
MESSRS. LEIGHTON & Co., MADRAS.
MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

PEARS
SOAP MAKERS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
To HER MAJESTY
The Queen
and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The
Prince of Wales.

PUREST, SAFEST, BEST. **"Vinolia" Soap** FOR TOILET NURSERY & BATH.

THE MOST SUITABLE AND SCIENTIFIC SOAP FOR DELICATE SKINS.
DOES NOT DRY OR SHRIVEL THE SKIN, HAIR AND NAILS.

"Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"An ideal soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."—THE CHEMITS AND DRUGGIST.

in five kinds *Premier* (*for the Million*) 4d., Floral, Balsamic, Otto Toilet, and Vestal. "VINOLIA" Shaving Soap, in sticks and flat cakes

"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—BABY.

"Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne spots on the face by blocking up the pores of the skin."—LADY'S PICTORIAL

In three sizes.
In three sizes:
In pink, white, and cream tints.

CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

FREEMAN'S TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Stephens Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.